The Outlook

Vol. 68 June 22, 1901 No. 8

CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

No Third Term 419
The Boston Subway Again 419
Majority Rule in Connecticut 420
The Alabama and Virginia Conventions .. 420
Union Against Sweat-Shops 421
The Metal Trades War 422
Consumptive Immigrants 422
The Cuban Convention 423
The Boers 424
The Congo 425
Chinese Affairs 425
College Commencements 426
Professor Safford 427
Missionaries at Clifton Springs 427
The Y. M. C. A. Jubilee 428
The Dowie Movement 429

EDITORIALS:

Philadelphia's Betrayal 430
Y. M. C. A. 431
Concerning the Theater 432
Missionary Union in the Philippines 433
The Spectator 435

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

The Alabama Constitutional Convention .. 437
By Max Bennett Thrasher

Cowardice (Poem) 439
By S. T. Livingston

Eight Months of Parleying in China 440
By Arthur H. Smith

The Reconstruction of the Indian Territory 444
By W. R. Draper

The Rights of Man.—XI. American Foreign Problems (I.) 447
By Lyman Abbott

The Babites 451
By Henry Harris Jessup, D.D.

The Master Builder (Poem) 456
By Ernest Neal Lyon

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 457
NOTES AND QUERIES 462
CORRESPONDENCE 463

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1901, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Germs

develop rapidly in hot weather. Before closing your house for the Summer disinfect every suspicious spot. Disinfect the rooms you move into; the former occupants may have left the germs of some disease.

Platt's Chlorides

The Household Disinfectant

An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe, and economical. Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers and house-furnishing dealers. Manufactured by Henry B. Platt, Platt St., New York.

van Houten's Cocoa

THE BEST

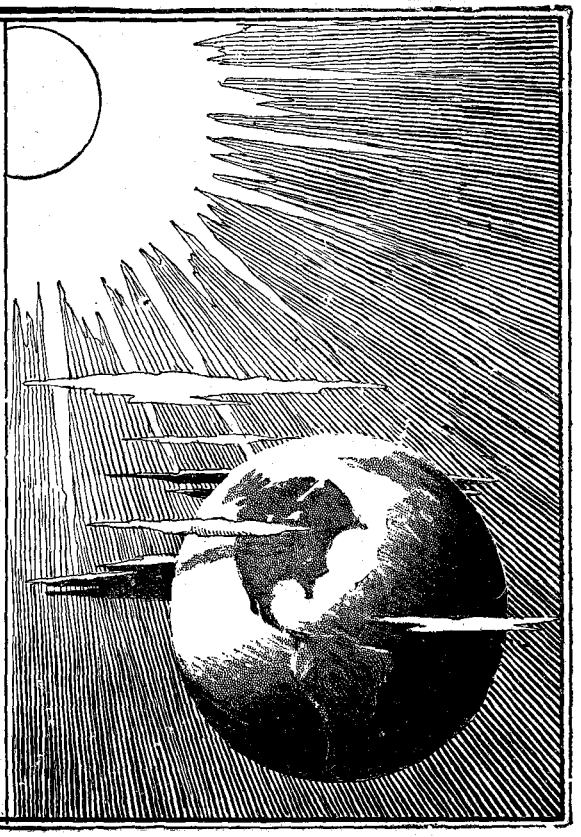
High Quality
Economy
Delicious Taste

Van Houten's Cocoa is Universally Accorded the preference as a Household beverage.

Order it next time—take no other.

LET THE SUN INTO YOUR BUILDINGS and scour them with SAPOLIO

Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums and all Public Institutions find SAPOLIO useful Its cleansing is thorough and very quickly done.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 68 June 22, 1901 No. 8

No Third Term The country may be glad that Senator Depew, in an interview, urged the nomination of Mr. McKinley for a third term, since it brought from the latter a brief, perfectly explicit letter, the gist of which is contained in the following sentence: "I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me." We are not among those who think that any harm to the United States would result if a President could be elected for three or even more successive terms. On the contrary, we are inclined to the belief that it would be a distinct advantage if American traditions resembled in this respect the English traditions. In England the triumph of the Liberal party necessarily implied the appointment of Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister, as the triumph of the Conservative party necessarily implied at one time Lord Beaconsfield, at another Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister. Such a tradition prevents faction within the party, and tends to secure the ablest if not the best man in the party as its permanent leader. But, whatever advantages or disadvantages there might be in the eligibility of a President for more than two terms, the practice of the country for many years, established and confirmed by the failure to nominate General Grant for a third term, has made this American tradition a part of the unwritten constitution. It would be bad politics at any time for a party to disregard it; it would be especially bad politics at the present time, with charges of imperialism current against the Republican party, which would certainly be reinforced by the disregard of the American tradition on this subject. There is no lack of men in sympathy with the general policy of the present Administration, and with political ability not inferior to that of the President under whom that policy has been thus far carried forward, out of any one of whom an entirely competent and able President could be made. We are not in the business of nominating Presidents; but the list would certainly include Vice-President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Judge Taft, Governor Odell; doubtless twice as many more equally capable could easily be added to the list of possible candidates.

❀

The Boston Subway Again Massachusetts is witnessing a striking illustration of the power which corporation influence is able to obtain over legislative bodies. In that Commonwealth, fortunately, Governor Crane has been on the alert to protect the public, but most of the legislators—and most of the Boston newspapers—oppose his recommendations. When it is remembered that Governor Crane himself is a man of large business interests, and commands, to an exceptional degree, the confidence of business men, the strength of the corporation's grasp which he undertook to break becomes all the more noteworthy. The matter at issue related to the extension of the subway system of Boston under Washington Street. The Tremont Street subway, now in operation, was built by the city, with money borrowed at 3½ per cent., and was then leased for twenty years to the Boston Elevated Company at a minimum rental of 4⅞ per cent. on the net cost, with provision for further compensation to the city proportioned to the volume of business after passing a given limit. Obviously, as the city will soon begin to derive additional rental from the expanding traffic through the subway, these terms suffice to meet the city's interest charge and gradually to pay the debt incurred, leaving the subway clear to the city, possibly within twenty years, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

certainly within about thirty. This arrangement has been satisfactory to the city, and no doubt profitable to the company; and when a Washington Street subway is proposed, the same course would be the natural one to follow; it is, indeed, difficult to discover or invent any reason why it should not be followed.

❀

Governor Crane Demands a Referendum

There is no doubt that the sentiment of Boston overwhelmingly favored following in Washington Street the precedent set in Tremont Street, but the Elevated Company had other plans. It proposed to build the way itself and have the use of it for fifty years, turning it over then to the city. A bill to this effect was accordingly put into the present Legislature, and acquired overwhelming strength in both branches. The associated business interests of Boston declared against it, and so did organized labor—all demanding that the people of Boston be allowed to vote on the matter. Both political parties were committed to such a referendum. Nevertheless, all referendum and other amendments were voted down by large majorities in both branches, save one reducing the time from fifty to forty years. It was while the measure was on its way through the House that Governor Crane caused it to be known that, unless provision was made for submitting the matter to the people, he would veto the bill. But nearly the entire press of Boston had meantime been enlisted for the measure, and the Governor's declaration, while causing a storm of diverse comment, proved of no effect in staying the progress of the Company's bill. It was sent to the Governor, and he has now vetoed it, on the ground chiefly that the people of a city should have the disposal of their own streets, and that to spread a contract of this nature over so long a time is unwise public policy. Moreover, by securing a forty years' use of the Washington Street subway the Company would plainly be in a position to dictate the terms of a re-rental of the Tremont Street subway, whose present lease expires in seventeen years. As the Governor's veto is likely, though not certain, to be sustained by the necessary one-third in the lower House, the whole question will probably go over to the next Legislature. The exhibition of legislative subserviency to the corporation interest has deeply enlisted public attention in the State. Both parties have been about equally smirched by the episode, which suggests the widespread employment of sinister influences. Governor Crane himself, exemplifying in this matter the business man in politics in the best sense of the term, has gained greatly in popular strength, and a renomination will now certainly be forced upon him.

❀

For Majority Rule in Connecticut

The House of Representatives in Connecticut has retreated from the position it seemed to take a fortnight ago, when it defeated the Fyler amendment to the Constitution, slightly increasing the representation of the cities in the Legislature. Last week it fell in line with the recommendations of Governor McLean and by a majority of 117 to 101 voted in favor of a Constitutional Convention which may revise the whole system of representation. In this Convention, it is true, the representation will be "of acres and not of men," for each of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns will elect but a single delegate, and the one hundred little towns which have but a fifth of the population will elect two-thirds of the members. Nevertheless, this body must submit the result of its deliberations to the people of the State, to be accepted or rejected as a majority of the people and not a majority of the towns may decide. The friends of majority rule, therefore, are already rejoiced that its extreme opponents defeated the timid compromise proposed a fortnight ago. As often happens, the aggressive reactionaries have proven to be the most effective supporters of the radical reformers.

❀

The Alabama and Virginia Conventions

The Montgomery "Advertiser" reports that the Committee on Education of the Alabama Constitutional Convention has decided unanimously not to report favorably any ordinance which seeks to discriminate against the negro race in the division of the school fund. This report, while not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in any sense official, is in complete harmony with the expressions gathered from the leaders of the Convention by our correspondent, Mr. Thrasher, and presented in this issue of The Outlook. The press despatches announcing the introduction of resolutions disfranchising every person of negro ancestry, or every person of mixed ancestry, do not deserve the serious consideration which they are receiving at the North. The first of these proposals, we are informed, was introduced in the Convention by a young man, twenty-four years of age, who was entirely unknown to the people of the State prior to the presentation of his sensational measure. Resolutions of this sort, which in letter as well as in spirit run directly counter to the Constitution, will not be seriously considered by the Convention. They are seized upon by reporters merely for their sensational quality. In Virginia the proceedings with which the Constitutional Convention opened last week indicated a stronger sentiment for negro disfranchisement than was anticipated in that Commonwealth. One of the members of the Convention introduced a resolution requiring the delegates, before proceeding with their work, to take the oath of office prescribed by the existing Constitution of the State. One of the articles of this Constitution forbids the impairment of the right of suffrage, and, because of the presence of this article, the Convention voted, 56 to 38, against requiring its members to take the prescribed oath. It needs to be said, however, that some of those who voted with the majority, including Senator Daniel, stated that they did not themselves object to taking the oath, but did not wish to require others to take it who did object to so doing. Ex-Solicitor-General Goode, who was made the permanent President of the Convention, delivered an address which reviewed with seeming approval all that had been done in other Southern States to restrict the suffrage, and treated the decision of the Supreme Court upon the Mississippi disfranchisement clause as a final and complete sanction of that measure. This address, however, has been severely criticised by some of the best lawyers in the Convention, who point out that the Supreme Court merely declared that the Mississippi measure did not upon its surface disfranchise men because of their race, and left the Court free to pronounce against any measure which was proven to disfranchise men on this account. It is hoped that the Convention will not go further than to make the payment of a small poll tax a prerequisite to the suffrage. This qualification alone would for the present put the whites everywhere in complete control while permitting all industrious men, regardless of race, to exercise the rights of citizens.

❀

The Southern Industrial Convention

The Southern Industrial Association's meeting in Philadelphia last week was naturally made the occasion of a series of addresses aiming to familiarize the capitalists of the North with the industrial resources of the South. The most striking of these addresses was probably that upon the increase of the iron industry. Last year, said the speaker, Mr. J. B. Gibson, of Birmingham, Alabama exported 238,000 tons of pig iron, or over four-fifths of the whole amount sent abroad by this country. As cheap pig iron is the foundation of the cheap manufacture of iron of every description, the possibilities for the development of this industry at the South are almost without limit. Many of the later discussions of the Convention turned upon the bettering of Southern waterways, and especially upon the construction of an Isthmian canal. The demand for this latter seemed to be not only unanimous but most insistent, the majority of the delegates apparently favoring the construction of the Nicaragua Canal without much further diplomatic ceremony or any further legislative delay.

❀

Union Against Sweat-Shops

It will be recalled that a sweat-shop bill strongly advocated by organized labor became a law in New York State in December, 1899. This law provided for the granting of licenses to manufacture garments only after an investigation by the Deputy Factory Inspection Department of the rooms to be used. Within fifteen months twenty thousand licenses were issued. The impossibility of thorough inspection and supervision of this number of shops by a force of fifteen factory

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

inspectors—the number assigned to the city by the State Department—needs no explanation. That the bill hardly touched the sweating evils was declared by the trade-union of the industry, the Church Federation for the Advancement of Labor, settlement workers, and the people who live in the sweating districts. The law's most obvious effect was to increase the opportunities for the bribery of officials. The Commissioner of Labor was made aware of the dissatisfaction as to the administration of the license law, and assigned the whole force of inspectors of the State Factory Department to duty in the city during the past month. The result to date has been the formulating of charges against four of the deputy inspectors for collusion and malfeasance in office. The attitude now taken by the Commissioner of Labor promises better things; but his work is not to be made the sole reliance of the opponents of the sweat-shops. At a conference of the representatives from all the trade-unions of the tailoring trade in the city of New York, and of Newark, N. J., recently held, it was resolved to notify all the manufacturers in the trade that at an opportune time the men would strike against the sweat-shop, and would demand shops under the control and supervision of the manufacturer. The National Association of Clothiers has likewise declared against the sweat-shop and in favor of establishing shops away from the tenement-house regions. If trade-unions and the manufacturers who are thus making common cause against the sweat-shop are upheld by public sentiment, by an insistent demand for garments made under wholesome conditions, this source of evil will soon be removed.

❀

The Metal Trades War

The National Metal Trades Association, at its meeting in New York City last week, adopted resolutions calling upon the manufacturers of machinery throughout the country to unite in an aggressive war upon the Machinists' Union, now demanding ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. At this meeting steps were taken toward the raising of a fund of five hundred thousand dollars to be used in meeting the losses incurred by individual employers on account of strikes and lockouts. The workmen, through their union, support each other in this way (the men who are working contributing to the strike funds of the shops which are idle), and the Metal Trades Association proposes that employers shall likewise recognize their "solidarity." Regarding the disposition of the strike-fighting fund, Mr. A. J. Chalmers, of the Allis-Chalmers Company, is quoted as saying that among other things the fund "will be used to defray the expenses of men who are brought to take the strikers' places and to pay a bonus to those men if necessary. In Cleveland, during the foundry strike, 325 men were brought in, and received a bonus each of $4 a day, besides their regular wages, some of these men getting in all from $7 to $8 a day. More than $116,000 was spent in this way before the strikers returned to work." Over against these declarations from the employers, representatives of the Union have issued a statement declaring that, in a fight for the existence of their organization, it would have the support not only of every labor union in this country, but of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers in England, which has already cabled its promise of financial assistance. Inasmuch as the Amalgamated Association has not only a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand, but a fund larger, it is claimed, than that projected by the Metal Trades Association, the machinists are probably able to endure a long conflict. On the surface the situation is serious in the extreme, but, owing to the fact that the Metal Trades Association, despite recent important accessions, does not yet enroll a majority of the manufacturers of machinery, and the Machinists' Union hardly enrolls more than a bare majority of the machinists, there is every probability that one side or the other may soon offer concessions. The times are too prosperous for either employers or men to remain idle and see the trade which had been theirs passing to rival concerns in which agreements have already been reached respecting both wages and hours.

❀

Consumptive Immigrants Barred

The Superintendent of Immigration, Mr. Powderly, has issued an order requiring immigration officers hereafter to exclude rigidly all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

immigrants with tuberculosis of the lungs. Heretofore the exclusion of such immigrants has been at the discretion of the Boards of Special Inquiry at the various ports; but hereafter the exclusion is obligatory. The order from the Superintendent of Immigration is in conformity with the opinion of the supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, that "tuberculosis of the lungs is now considered a dangerous contagious disease." When tuberculosis is thus classified, the general law for the exclusion of immigrants with contagious diseases is clearly applicable. Without doubt the notice of the new order will be promptly communicated to our foreign consuls and posted in the offices of foreign steamship companies, so as to prevent the emigration of families any one of whose members is the victim of consumption. It appears to us that this protection against the importation of infection might properly be accompanied by some local measures of protection within the United States.

❀

The Cuban Convention The Cuban Convention has at last adopted, without modification, what is known as the Platt amendment to the Army Bill. That is, it has agreed to embody in or append to the Constitution, and to embody in a permanent treaty with the United States, provisions that Cuba will not impair her independence by any treaty with any foreign power, nor bankrupt herself by financial engagements which she is unable to fulfill, that she will allow intervention by the United States to protect her from foreign invasion or domestic revolution, that she will protect all lawful rights acquired under the United States military occupancy, that she will complete the sanitation of the cities of the island, that she will leave the title to the Isle of Pines for future adjustment, and that she will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations. As our readers know, we regard all these provisions, except the last, not only as right and reasonable for our own protection, but necessary to secure to Cuba that liberty and independence which we have guaranteed to her and for which we have paid such a price in men and money. Since certain influential papers in the United States took a different view, insisting with great persistence that making these provisions a condition precedent to the withdrawal of our troops was a violation of our plighted faith and indicated a purpose on the part of our Government to disregard our guarantees altogether and to continue to govern Cuba for the present under military authority and eventually to annex her to the United States, it cannot be regarded as strange that the suspicion and hostility of certain Cubans was aroused, and that the Convention accepted the conditions only after much explanation, and after being assured that the President could not and Congress probably would not modify them. It now remains for the Cubans to organize a government to which the United States can safely intrust the responsibility for protecting persons and property which at present devolves on the United States. As soon as such a government is organized, and the treaty provided for in the Constitution is made, the United States should, and it is to be presumed will, withdraw its forces and leave the Cubans to try the experiment of self-government. Whether they will succeed, or whether recurring epochs of revolution and anarchy will take place, such as curse many of the South American Republics, remains to be proved. It will be in some respects advantageous to have in close proximity two islands like Cuba and Porto Rico, one independent, the other subject to but not a part of the United States, that Americans and the world may learn by an object-lesson which government furnishes the better protection to human rights and secures more effectively human liberty.

❀

Cuban Orphans One of the results of the reconcentrado policy was the appalling number of Cuban children left homeless and helpless. The insular government acted promptly and energetically in its establishment of a special department for the care of destitute children, and by its decree of last summer assumed the guardianship until sixteen years of age of every destitute child legally committed to its charge. However, the need was still hard to compass. In 1899 Mr. Elmer E. Hubbard (who had been for five years a missionary in Japan, and had given spe-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cial attention to work for orphan children there), drawn by the reports of suffering in Cuba, went to Matanzas, and soon had rented a small house, making a home for twenty boys. From this beginning the Matanzas Industrial Home has grown, until there are now fifty children in two houses, one for boys and one for girls, who are sent to school and receive Christian training, care, and instruction. Mr. Hubbard has had a hard struggle to support the Home on the small and irregular gifts received from friends in this country, but the importance of its succor to the children whom he has rescued from the streets justifies his every effort. Once, when funds ran very low, he took the opportunity that offered of earning a dollar and a half a day by putting on the roof of a new Methodist church near by, rather than close his own doors. When a freshman in Ann Arbor, Mr. Hubbard and his chum boarded themselves for seventy-one cents a week, but he writes that with his later experience he could do it in Cuba for fifty cents. Indeed, the food at the school, consisting mainly of wheat (which the boys clean, grind, and roast themselves) and of fruit, costs but five cents a day apiece. So small a sum as two dollars and a half a month will actually feed, clothe, educate, and train one child; each member pledges this sum monthly. Any who are interested in aiding this charity may get fuller information by writing to Miss Grace Williams, Secretary, 610 Williams Street, Nashville, Tennessee. Help is greatly needed. Mr. Hubbard writes that appeals from other parts of Cuba are coming to him for the establishment of a work like his at Matanzas. In Cienfuegos, out of a population of thirty thousand, there are fourteen hundred poverty-stricken widows with children. At Cárdenas the Mayor states that there are fifty orphan children greatly in need of homes. What it will mean to Cuba to have these children come under the influence of a good Christian home, instead of growing up uncared-for waifs, without training or responsibility, is beyond estimate.

❀

The Boer War

Another British defeat occurred last week at Steenkoolspruit, a little town in the Transvaal twenty miles south of Middelburg, in the surprise and capture of two hundred and fifty men of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, together with a list of no less than sixty killed and wounded. According to Lord Kitchener's despatch, the enemy crept up to within short range, and suddenly poured such a deadly fire into the camp that only two officers and fifty men were able to escape. This is perhaps the most unwelcome piece of news received by the London War Office in a long time; following the defeat of a fortnight ago, it makes the situation in South Africa just now especially unsatisfactory to Englishmen. They believe that the Boers are secretly still gaining many recruits from the Dutch districts of Cape Colony. It is proposed, therefore, that the constitution of Cape Colony be suspended, although the only way in which this could legally be accomplished would seem to be by Act of Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner (the latter of whom was justly promoted to the peerage on account of his splendid work in South Africa) might well hesitate before taking this step; they would presumably not wish to invite opposition on such an issue. Up to last week Lord Kitchener's recent proclamation has been thought to be sufficient to cover the situation. His proclamation was to the effect that any resident in the martial law districts of Cape Colony found in arms, inciting to fight, aiding the enemy, or endangering by overt act the British forces, would be tried by court martial, and be liable to the most severe penalties. Such persons might even be shot.

❀

The Transvaal Mines to be Taxed

Sir David Barbour, who was appointed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to investigate the extent to which the resources of the Boer country could be taxed to pay the cost of the present war, has reported in favor of a ten per cent. tax on the profits of the mines, estimating that such a levy will yield yearly $2,250,000. The tax, it will be noted, is upon the profits of the mines and not upon their gross product, and is therefore a lighter tax than that which rests upon most real estate in this country. Sir David reports that the mines can pay it and still be better off than they were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the Transvaal Government, which collected from them $3,000,000 a year through the monopoly charge placed upon sales of dynamite. Inasmuch as the owners of the mines bore so prominent a part in the agitation which occasioned the war, the British taxpayers will certainly indorse Sir David's proposal, and may make the tax heavier than he suggests. In every country there is a large number of thoughtful people who believe that, however true it may be that the value of farms is largely the result of the public and private improvements made by the owners, the value of mines is almost solely a bounty of nature, and as such should be treated as the natural property of the general public. The recommendation for South Africa shows that the English Government will at least not follow the example of many of our Western States which have practically exempted from all taxation the kind of property which is least the creation of private enterprise and which with the most apparent justice may be claimed to belong to the people. As regards the other resources of the Boer territory, Sir David reports that "the Orange River Colony will be unable for some years to meet the ordinary cost of administration," but that the Transvaal may begin to pay something toward the cost of the war "two years after the conclusion of peace." This is hardly an optimistic report, especially since the proposed yearly tax upon the mines hardly exceeds the present weekly cost of the war.

❀

The Congo During the past two years so much attention has been drawn to the northern and to the southern parts of Africa—more especially to the Sudan and to the Transvaal by the achievements of Lord Kitchener in both regions—that the interesting central portion, the Congo Free State, has hardly received proportionate notice. Last week, however, the Belgian Parliament's action once more drew attention to that vast domain. After the Berlin Conference of 1885 the territory between the Sudan on the north and British Central Africa on the south, between German East Africa and Portuguese West Africa, together with the land immediately about the mouth of the Congo River on the African west coast, was declared by the signatory Powers a great Free State, under the immediate sovereignty of the King of the Belgians, a monarch who beyond any one else had interested himself in the development of the region. The Conference established in the Congo State both freedom of trade and freedom of navigation of the Congo, of its tributaries, and of the lakes and canals connected therewith. The slave trade was prohibited, rules for the protection of the natives were laid down, and the signatory Powers took upon themselves to accept the mediation of one or more friendly governments should any serious dispute occur. Leopold II. took over the sovereignty of the State on the basis of personal union with Belgium, not only bequeathing to that country all of his rights in the Congo State, but also announcing his willingness to hand over the Congo to Belgium before his death. A later convention between Belgium and the Congo State preserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years. That period has now lapsed, and the action of the Belgian Parliament is consequently of great interest to all of the colonizing Powers in general, but to France in particular. The French Sudan immediately adjoins the Congo State to the north. It has long been understood that, in case Belgium could not control matters in that part of Africa, France would have a decided opinion as to the succession, especially as the French domain in Africa is deficient in navigable streams. The Congo is navigable for a hundred miles from its mouth; above this, for a distance of over two hundred miles, there are numerous rapids, but beyond there are no less than a thousand miles of navigable water. The Belgian Parliament wants annexation, but the King now suddenly announces that he will not hand over the Congo State before his death. His Parliament, however, is in no mood to humor him.

❀

The Chinese Indemnity On Monday of this week it was announced that the plenipotentiaries of the foreign Powers at Peking had agreed on the terms of the payment of the Chinese indemnity. This indemnity is a principal result of the Boxer massacres and the foreign occupation of the Chinese capital and of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the metropolitan province of Chili. It appears that the indemnity is to draw interest at four per cent.; the bonds are to be issued at par, and a large annual payment is to be made to the sinking fund. We note that certain of the Powers demanding the four per cent. provision are unable themselves to raise a loan at that rate. It is reported that the sources from which the revenue shall come are the salt gabelle or tax and the native customs, while the maritime customs at the treaty ports are to be increased to an effective five per cent. Mr. Rockhill, American Special Commissioner to China, has also secured the consent of the other Powers to the international conservancy of the entrances to the Pei River and to Wusung Harbor near Shanghai, matters which the local foreign Chambers of Commerce in China have urged for three decades. It would seem, therefore, that all the articles of the protocol have now been settled except the modification of commercial treaties.

❀

Other Chinese News Coincidentally with this information comes the news that the Imperial Government has issued orders for the Peking-Hankau Railway to convey Chinese troops to Peking. These will arrive in the capital much earlier than was expected. On Monday also came a confirmation of the recently rumored massacre of Roman Catholic priests and native converts in southern Mongolia. The soldiers who executed this atrocity were commanded by General Tung, Prince Tuan, and Duke Lan. These three were perhaps the most prominent anti-foreigners during the Boxer outbreak. Because of their control of the Chinese army and hence of the Chinese Court and Government, the foreign plenipotentiaries at Peking did not insist on the demand for their heads, as it was finally realized that the Imperial Government could not carry out the death sentence. The utmost which the Government was apparently able to do was to deprive General Tung of his command and all his honors, and to banish Prince Tuan and Duke Lan to the borders of Turkestan for life. This edict did not seem greatly to trouble the three; they did not get nearer Turkestan than the southern border of Mongolia, not far from the temporary Chinese capital at Singan. The massacre is one result of their sojourn, and it is greatly to be feared that the deed was done with the connivance of the Empress Dowager, hitherto their powerful protector.

❀

College Commencements The reports of the Commencement exercises at American colleges last week bore striking testimony to the great enlargement of teaching facilities in many parts of the country, in the increasing of endowments, in the dedication of new buildings, and in the enlargement of faculties. At Columbia University in New York City the new Alumni Hall was dedicated, and President Low announced the establishment of a chair in Chinese by the generosity of an anonymous founder, who accompanied his gift with a letter in which he urged the importance of a fuller knowledge of the Chinese religion. Now that our relations with the East have become so much more intimate than at any other former period, and that intimacy is likely to deepen and broaden, we shall imperatively need all the knowledge we can get of the Eastern point of view and the Oriental habit of mind. It is impossible for nations to deal justly with one another unless their intercourse is based on intelligence. The endowing of a chair in Chinese, it is to be hoped, will be the beginning of an effort to furnish at our colleges thorough instruction in the languages, the literature, and the religion of the East. The experiment at Columbia will be watched with interest; it will be initiated under conditions entirely different from those which surrounded the earlier attempt to teach Chinese in Harvard University. China is a great deal nearer us to-day than she was ten years ago; the whole East is nearer the West; and he must be blind indeed who does not foresee the new chapter in the world's history which is to be written during the present century in the action and reaction of the East upon the West and the West upon the East. Honorary degrees are being conferred with very much more caution than in former years, and hence are regaining their value. Among the most interesting events of this kind during the present season will be the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

conferring of honorary degrees on two Professors in the Union Theological Seminary, Charles Augustus Briggs and Francis Brown, by the University of Oxford.

❀

Professor Safford Professor Truman Henry Safford, who died on Thursday of last week, was a mathematician of very unusual gifts and an astronomer of distinction. Born at Royalton, Vt., in 1836, his mathematical powers developed so early that at the age of nine he prepared an almanac, and at the age of fourteen he calculated the elliptic elements of the first comet of 1849. He discovered, by his own ingenuity, a method of materially abridging the labor of calculating the rising and the setting of the moon. It was only necessary to state the terms of an elaborate proposition to him to receive instantly a solution. So long ago as 1846 Professor Peirce, of Harvard, said of him that his knowledge was "accompanied with powers of abstraction and concentration rarely possessed at any age except by minds of the highest order." After graduating from Harvard University he spent a number of years at the Harvard Observatory. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago; and as Director of the Dearborn Observatory he discovered many new nebulæ. From 1869 to 1871 he was engrossed in the catalogue of stars then being made by co-operation of European and American astronomers. In 1878 he became Professor of Astronomy in Williams College, a position which he held until the day of his death, although his teaching had been interrupted for several years by failing health. He was a member of many scientific and learned societies, both here and abroad. He was the author of a work on "Mathematical Teaching and its Modern Methods" and of a number of catalogues of stars. He was a man of tireless industry and of almost continuous mental activity; and the break in his health was due to his extraordinary assiduity. On Sunday of this week his funeral took place in Williams College Chapel, and was marked by an oration from President Carter of unusual power and tenderness even from one always a master in apt and felicitous language.

Commencement at Andover Andover Theological Seminary has just added two capable men to its Faculty, the Rev. Charles O. Day, to the chair of Homiletics, vacated by the death of Professor Churchill, and Professor J. W. Platner, who leaves the Harvard Divinity School to take the department of Church History. In this department, though Professor Smyth will still continue to lecture, he passes much of the work over to his younger colleague. This change was made the occasion of presenting to Professor Smyth, at last week's anniversary, a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. Hugo Breul, of Providence, the gift of his old pupils. The presentation address by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey, of Brooklyn, showed that a peculiarly warm affection is cherished for Professor Smyth by pupils whom he has impressed, not only as an erudite instructor, but as a lovable and noble character. In his reminiscences Dr. Dewey expressed high esteem of the wisdom with which the Andover professors had borne themselves through the storm of theological controversy, and characterized them as great leaders. Times and conditions have changed since then. The examination of Professor Hincks's new department of Systematic Theology led one of the examiners to remark upon the former attitude of suspicion toward Andover teaching as having passed away. The mooted transfer of the Seminary to Cambridge, whatever valid reasons exist for it, is adjourned for a time, though we hope only temporarily; the new reinforcement of the Faculty, as well as some other important changes, gives hope that the Seminary, in which only twenty-five students were catalogued last year, is about to enter on a period of increased prosperity.

❀

Missionaries by Themselves There is one meeting in this country in which missionaries form the sole element. They make all the plans and do all the speaking. If any one else takes part, it is by special courtesy. There are no officials to guard against unexpected or undesired revelations; no popular pastors who are supposed to be all-powerful in the matter of raising money—the special aim and purpose of most missionary gatherings. This particular gathering

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is that held annually at Clifton Springs by the International Missionary Union. Membership is limited to those who have seen service on the foreign field. The sessions are held in a tabernacle connected with the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, built and donated to the Union by Dr. Henry Foster for this special purpose, while for one week all members are the guests of the Sanitarium. With such a membership it is evident that there can be no continuity in the attendance, which varies much from year to year. This year there have been many new faces. A large delegation came from China, including Messrs. Whiting and Gamewell and Dr. Edna Terry from Peking, and Messrs. Sprague and Williams, of the famous Gobi Desert caravan. Mr. Bunker came from South Africa, Drs. Downie and Mansel and Mr. Clancy from India, Miss Watson from Burma, and Miss McAllister from Liberia. Almost all the American and Canadian missions were represented. In the discussion of mission methods one noted frank statements of missionary blunders as well as gratitude for missionary success, vivid portrayal of the terrors, results, and opportunities of massacre and famine, as well as the every-day experiences of the missionary life. Men and women who have walked with God in the fire do not forget him in peace, and their spirit has taken possession of all. This year there was a peculiar hush when the memories were recalled of some who have left the number: first, the China martyrs, then such men as Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, Bishop Parker, and especially Henry Foster, to whom the Union owes so much of its growth and comfort. Yet these did not seem to be far away, and as the roll was called it was almost as if the response was heard from the other side.

❀

The Young Men's Jubilee The fiftieth year of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the oldest in this country, was celebrated June 11–16 by an International Jubilee Convention of the Associations of North America. The Montreal Association was organized a little earlier in the same month, December, 1851. The international character of the commemoration was manifested both by the presence of numerous delegates from abroad, many of them distinguished men, and by congratulatory telegrams from President McKinley, from the Emperor of Germany and the Kings of England and Italy. M. Siegfried, a member of the French Senate, in offering the congratulations of the French Associations, presented as a souvenir of their affection a reproduction of the admirable painting by Dagnan-Bouveret representing the institution of the Lord's Supper. Among all these greetings none marked the catholicity of the Associations so significantly as the address presented by Fr. Vassilieff in the name of the St. Petersburg Association, now numbering eight hundred members, with the sanction of the Holy Synod of the Russian Church, and accompanied with the congratulations of the Czarina. Dr. Klug, President of the German National Committee, referred to the Association triangle as symbolizing the union of Germans, French, and Anglo-Saxons for Christian ends, "the greatest power in the world." June 15 was specially kept as "Jubilee Day" by a commemorative service in the Old South Meeting-House, where a tablet was unveiled to record the formation of the Association in the Old South Chapel in Spring Lane, a building now removed. The Old South meeting was followed by a meeting in Boston's other historic forum, Faneuil Hall. Here hangs the great painting commemorating Webster's speech before the Senate in 1830 for "Liberty and Union." Pointing to this, Lieutenant-Governor Bates eloquently spoke of the coming time of liberty and union throughout the earth. A number of foreign delegates warmly responded, among whom Baron von Szilassy, Judge of the Supreme Court in Budapest, referred to the American welcome of the exiled patriot Kossuth, in 1852, as gratefully remembered in Hungary. The evening reception was attended by five thousand persons.

❀

The Programme The programme of the six days covered in general a review of the work of the Association for the several interests in view, a presentation of its fundamental principles, and an outlook upon the field of enterprise before it. Among the classes affected by it the industrial interests were prominent. Mr. E.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

L. Shuey, of Dayton, O., on "The Contribution of the Association to the Welfare of the Commercial and Industrial Classes," spoke of the increase of the earning power of young men that had been effected. The first class in freehand drawing in American evening schools had been started by the Association. This had brought in industrial, mechanical, and architectural drawing, other schools following the example. This led on to training in handiwork of various kinds, extending to the science and culture studies. Twenty years ago the membership was mainly commercial; now in many Associations it is largely drawn from mechanics, and thousands of employers receive to advanced positions young men trained in Association classes. The Young Women's Associations, joining where possible in the courses and examinations, have benefited thousands of young women in industrial pursuits. The noon shop Bible classes, while among the latest, had been among the best additions to this work. "The Railway Men of North America" formed the topic of the evening of Jubilee Day, with Mr. Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railway, in the chair, and also the subject of one of the sectional meetings, presided over by Mr. B. D. Caldwell, traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western. The army and navy work of the Association received grateful testimony from Major-General Wheeler, Rear-Admirals Watson and Higginson, and Captains Wadhams and Hobson. In speaking of "Fundamental Principles," Mr. Cephas Brainerd, of New York, attributed the success of the Association work to its non-ecclesiastical character, as a work undertaken wholly by laymen as a part of the daily life and service of Christian men for their neighbors in secular pursuits. The religious basis and motive received abundant affirmation in several addresses. The noon meetings from 12 to 1 recalled the fact that the Fulton Street noon prayer-meeting was started by the New York Association in 1856. On the closing day, Sunday, June 16, simultaneous afternoon meetings were going on, for men, for women, for boys, and for Scandinavians. The closing meeting at Mechanics' Hall, the same evening, had for its theme "The Unnumbered Multitude of Young Men of Non-Christian Lands." The immediate practical outcome of the jubilee is the endeavor to raise an endowment fund of $1,000,000, of which about one-half has already been subscribed.

❀

The Dowie Movement in Chicago

The epidemic of credulity which breaks out anew in every age of unrest is manifesting itself in a remarkable form in the spread of the Dowie movement in Chicago. There are now in that city ten "Tabernacles of Zion," and the meetings which the leader himself addresses are attended by thousands of devoted followers. Sunday before last, when he was addressing an audience of over five thousand people in the Auditorium, he proclaimed himself to be "Elijah," who had appeared "first as Elijah himself, second as John the Baptist, and who now comes in me, the Restorer of all things." Then he went on to declare that while Elijah at his first appearance was only a prophet and John was only a preacher, "I combine in myself the attributes of prophet, priest, and ruler over men." Finally, at the end of an impassioned rhapsody on the rôle which he was to play in the redemption of the world, he said to the audience: "All who believe me to be in very truth all this, will stand up," and over three thousand people rose to their feet and greeted his declaration with cheers. A little later another scene hardly less impressive was presented, when, after arraigning the medical fraternity for their antagonism to himself and for their faithless distrust of spiritual forces in the healing of disease, the preacher paused and said: "I will ask all in this house who have been healed of disease by prayer since they joined Zion to rise." Over two thousand people at once stood up. "Have I," he then asked, "ever charged you a cent for these healings?" and the response came in a great chorus of "No's." The audience was at one with the speaker, and seemed to believe him when he proclaimed that he would redeem Chicago from its dives and divorce courts and every form of pollution, and substitute for democracy "a theocracy pure and simple, the government of God, by God, and for God." Such a phenomenon as this is not to be passed over with a smile of contempt. Mr.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dowie never could have attained his power unless he had appealed to some of the deeper human instincts, and proclaimed a faith which met the needs of his audience. One of the ministers in Chicago, the Rev. D. H. Loux, said very wisely that while Dowieism would probably soon come to an end, as similar movements have done before, nevertheless it had to be recognized that Dowie had gained his hold in Chicago, not merely by his passionate attacks upon almost every form of sin, but because of his protest against the materialism which was ruling in the name of science.

Philadelphia's Betrayal

The rapid transit bills revolutionizing the street railroad legislation of Pennsylvania, which week before last were pushed through the Legislature with such indecent haste by the political machine of the dominant party, were last week given practical effect by the forcing of fourteen ordinances through the Philadelphia City Councils granting rights of way on, over, and under the principal streets of that city to a syndicate made up of men identified with the political machine in control of both State and city. The shameless haste exhibited by the State Legislature was, if possible, exceeded in the city Councils. One of the few members of the Common Council who stood out in favor of a chance for the public to consider the irrevocable action which its representatives were asked to take put the situation as follows just before the final vote was taken:

This lightning-like legislation is without precedent and wholly without defense. You were asked to delay final action upon these bills for one week, to permit persons in interest to discuss them before our committee. You refused, and in sheer desperation one member asked for twenty-four hours' delay, so that he could at least read the bills; and you cried him down. A reputable and competent man offers three-cent fares and rapid transit and you bid him begone. You are asked to demand three-cent fares on these roads, and you vote for five. What chance has anybody against an organization like this? Requests for time, for postponement, for debate, are turned down with the cry "they must go through to-day," and through they go. Year in and year out you stand here and promise the dear public good water which they never get, parks they don't want, and all sorts of things nobody asks for; but when you are asked to save a poor devil two cents on a car-fare, you howl and vote against the proposition.

But the climax of disregard of public rights was yet to follow. Up to this time those who protested against the reckless legislation could speak only in vague terms of the enormous value of the public property thereby given over to private owners. But on Thursday, before the ordinances had reached the Mayor for signature, Mr. John Wanamaker sent to him a letter containing this concrete proposal:

For the powers, rights, and franchises granted and intended to be secured by the fourteen ordinances referred to I will give to the city of Philadelphia the sum of $2,500,000, and as a guarantee of good faith in the matter I have this day deposited with the Real Estate Trust Company on account of this proposition 10 per cent., or $250,000. My offer of two million and a half dollars is made, not because I conceive that sum to be the measure of the value of the franchises granted by these ordinances, for I believe them to be much more valuable, but merely as an indication to your Honor in concrete form of the magnitude of the gift conferred upon private citizens without return to the people. It seems to me that to give away such franchises for nothing when others stand ready to pay millions for the same rights is little short of public plunder.

I will cheerfully pay the sum I have named, but I suggest to you that if the new ordinance required the franchise to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder an amount largely in excess of that which I have designated could be readily secured.

This letter was sent to the Mayor in duplicate—one copy to his house and one copy to his office. The latter copy was handed to the Mayor, but he, after noting the handwriting in which it was addressed, threw it back after the messenger, and refused to examine it even after he was told the general nature of its contents. As soon as the ordinances reached him he gave them his signature, thus cutting off all chance of better terms unless the Federal Courts should declare the franchises invalid because of the flagrant manner in which they violate the principle of the equal rights of citizenship. We are not among those who think there is any hope that the courts will assume this extraordinary and probably indefensible position. The remedy to be applied is not judicial, but political. The contract made cannot be impaired, but the rapid transit systems chartered may be regulated by ordinances which cannot be overthrown by the courts so long as they permit the companies a fair rate of interest on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the capital actually invested. What is needed is the awakening of the public to the value of the public property which its representatives are turning over without compensation to private interests. In the securing of this awakening the brazen acts just perpetrated at Harrisburg and Philadelphia must have an incalculable influence. The great body of the people are not influenced by forebodings. But an act of defiance, like the contemptuous rejection of an offer of over two million dollars for property given without price to the friends of the ring, may in Philadelphia have consequences like those which followed the Tweed revelations in New York.

❀

Y. M. C. A.

The tendency to use cabalistic letters for titles is due to—what? perhaps the hurry of the age. We have the Y. M. C. A., the C. L. S. C., the Y. P. S. C. E., the W. C. T. U., and we know not what other initialed and abbreviated titles. The jubilee meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which we give some account on another page, gives emphasis to these and kindred organizations, formed partly to interpret and emphasize, partly to make practically effective, that unity which we venture to affirm characterizes Protestant evangelical Christianity, notwithstanding the complaints of pessimists within the Church and the criticisms of those without. That unity, as it actually exists, is as real as the Roman Catholic unity; but it is based, not on identity of organization, of ritual, or of creed, but on identity of purpose in Christian work. It is true that a certain dogmatic basis underlies the Young Men's Christian Association; for the Association was organized at a time when a dogmatic belief concerning certain fundamental articles of faith was regarded as essential to effective co-operation in Christian work. If it were to be organized now, it is doubtful whether even so general a requirement as membership in an evangelical church would be required for active membership in the Association. Certainly a great deal of its work is simply humanitarian and philanthropic, and has no relation to the evangelical basis which is supposed to underlie it. It differs in this respect from the Evangelical Alliance, which was organized by representatives of fifty denominations, not so much for purposes of practical work as to manifest Christian fellowship and promote the spirit of Christian co-operation working through other channels.

The organization of the Young Men's Christian Association preceded by two years the organization of the Evangelical Alliance, and led the way in interdenominational co-operation, its twelve original members belonging to the four principal denominations. Influential as the Alliance has been, the practical effectiveness of the Association has been far greater, owing to the emphasis it has put on the social character of Christianity. The parent Association in London was the leader in that many-sided movement which it is common to describe by the term "applied Christianity"—an infelicitous phrase, since nothing deserves the name of Christianity which is not "applied." The opening, in 1848, of rooms where any young man for a small fee might have access to a library, a reading-room, a social parlor, classes for instruction, and a restaurant, was a year in advance of the inauguration by Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley of the work of the Christian Socialists, with its fruitful results both in Co-operative Societies and a radical change of heart in the Church toward social problems. It may be doubted if the world has yet seen any better or wider exhibition of Christian Socialism than in the diversified work of the Young Men's Christian Association for comradeship and culture. At the root of it is that consciousness of human brotherhood to which the Socialist appeals, coupled with a practical recognition of the Christian missionary principle —the spiritual priesthood of all disciples of Christ—each as his brother's keeper, each as an opener of ways by which men may come to God. Its direct evangelical work has been valuable; its practical philanthropic work among young men has been more valuable; but most valuable of all has been the indirect influence which it has exercised in breaking down sectarian barriers by quietly ignoring them, and in proving that the spirit of Christ is far more important than any dogmatic definitions about Christ, by showing what that spirit can do when freed from dogmatic defini-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions. It has furnished in our towns and cities the best kind of substitute for a club to thousands of young men to whom formerly only doors of vice were opened, the doors to a better social fellowship being closed either by their lack of means, their lack of culture, or their lack of introductions. It has extended, on the one hand, into most of our colleges, on the other into many of our railroad organizations, and it is capable of still further indefinite extension. It is getting rid of the sentimentalism which at one time threatened to be its bane, and is more and more appealing to men by methods that are wholly manly. It has long since passed the experimental stage; and though it will never pass beyond the period in which its work may be criticised and therefore improved, it has proved its right to friendly criticism by the spirit in which it has generally treated its critics, its right to the support of the churches by the support which it has given to the churches and by its tendency to take up work which the churches are not doing and cannot well do, and leaving alone the work which they are doing, and its right to the support of all intelligently philanthropic men, and especially all broad-minded employers, by the humane and philanthropic work along social and educational lines which it is doing in a dignified and self-respecting way among young men and by young men in a genuine spirit of co-operation.

❀

Concerning the Theater

There are two ways in which the moral and artistic tone of the theater can be raised so as to restore its normal function as one of the great forms of human expression, as an interpreter of national life, and as a school of manners. The ideals, the standard, and the taste of the stage can be advanced immensely by the actors themselves. That this is entirely practicable has been shown many times. In most cases in which the presentation of the Shakespearean or other serious drama has been a commercial failure, the failure has been due, not to the quality of plays produced, but to the lack of sound business management. The finest art in the world will necessarily fail if it is not backed by wise and rational management. Sir Henry Irving's financial reverses have been due to the fact, not that he has presented Shakespearean plays, but that he has failed to keep the reckoning between his expenses and his income. His expenditures in presenting the plays have been so great that no popular success could fairly sustain them; a subsidized theater was needed to justify the outlay. Even the theater-going public, which is by no means uniformly intelligent or wise, understands and appreciates good work; and that portion of it which would naturally be drawn to theaters of a high class would rather see a good play well presented than a poor play extravagantly mounted.

The New York "Nation" recently commented upon the interesting experiment which Mr. Frank R. Benson has been making in England. Mr. Benson is an Oxford graduate, who made a record as an athlete while at the university, who had a natural aptitude for acting, and was a devout and intelligent lover of Shakespeare, though in no sense a man of dramatic genius. After leaving college and gaining by actual experience some knowledge of stage management, Mr. Benson organized a company of young men, some of whom were his college friends, and went through the provinces presenting Shakespearean and other plays. The company was unusual not only in its quality, but in its spirit; when it was not at work professionally, it was amusing itself with cricket or football, and leaving everywhere the record of its athletic ability. The progress was slow, the work hard, and the income precarious; but the company, being in earnest, intelligent, and with high artistic standards, steadily pushed ahead. It passed from the smaller to the larger provincial towns, and finally appeared in London, where it soon scored a decided success. Mr. Benson is still a young man, but he is now at the head of what is commonly regarded as the best stock company in the English-speaking world; and he has done more, in the judgment of the "Nation," to popularize Shakespeare in Great Britain than any other man of his generation, not even excepting Sir Henry Irving. For several years past Mr. Benson has been the director of the annual Shakespearean Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. During the past few weeks he has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

presented a cycle of the historical plays, introducing two or three Sheridan comedies for the sake of variety. He has presented Shakespeare in Sir Henry Irving's own theater for a season of six weeks, not only with credit but with profit, and with the aid of comparatively inexpensive scenery. All this has been done by a young man of intelligence, character, and ideals, who is not in any sense a man of genius, but who combines with high standards and scholarly knowledge of the material with which he deals, wise management and a taste which is not only good but sagacious. This shows what can be done by the actor inside the theater.

Much may be done also by the public which goes to the theater. That public can discriminate between the good and the bad play. It can destroy the bad play whenever it chooses, by the most effective and final kind of condemnation—leaving it severely alone. When people cease to go to cheap melodramas, sensational, coarse, and indecent plays, this kind of entertainment will vanish from the stage; it remains there because it pays. When the public patronizes clean plays and good plays, plays of this kind will take entire possession of the stage and hold it. It lies with the playgoer to decide whether the theater shall remain what it too often is, a place of frivolous and questionable amusement, or shall become once more one of the instruments of popular education. Actors will follow the cue which the audience gives them. Good work on the stage ought to have prompt recognition.

The University of Pennsylvania has illustrated one form which that recognition may take: it is to confer an honorary degree upon Mr. Conried, Director of the Irving Place Theater in New York City—a theater in which the drama is treated as a serious work of art, and the actor's part in it, not as a business, but as an artistic profession. In announcing to Mr. Conried the action of the trustees in conferring the honorary degree, the Secretary of the University used these words:

> I think it right that you should know how scrupulous this University is in extending its honors. A name once submitted to the trustees must undergo scrutiny and reports of committees for three consecutive monthly meetings before a ballot can be taken. A full majority of the Board is required for this action, and a single black ball would be fatal to the proposition. I wish that this careful proceeding could be more widely known, for it would enhance the dignity of the degrees, both to the recipient and to the general public.

The university has more than once recognized the theater; when its example is followed by the other great intellectual, moral, and social authorities, the stage will be quick to respond to the encouragement or disapproval of the public.

❀

Missionary Union in the Philippines

We have received from a correspondent in Manila the following letter, which seems to us of such importance that we publish it in our editorial columns, with our hearty indorsement.

An event that may be historic and of transcendent importance in its development and influence rather than because of its intrinsic value is the formation of the Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands, which organization was formed here on the 26th of April, 1901. It was brought about largely through the efforts of the Rev. James B. Rodgers, Senior Missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who has been working for a long time to effect some sort of union among Protestant missionaries in these islands. Mr. Rodgers has been a missionary for a number of years in South America, whence he came to Manila about two years ago. He has seen the uselessness of the expenditure, both of effort and money, in foreign mission fields, the representatives of the several denominations overlapping each other; and he determined, if he could, to secure in these new American possessions some better methods, and possibly a better spirit, in and with which the work of evangelization might be presented to the Philippine people. More than a year ago the sojourn here of Bishop Warne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, permitted a conference between the representatives of the two Churches which are at work in Manila, and although nothing was then effected, the beginnings were made of the union just accomplished. Bishop Warne has been making his second or third episcopal visitation here, and the presence of the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, Presi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent of the Forman College, Lahore, India, a leader in Presbyterian mission work, and of the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D.D., the newly appointed Methodist Presiding Elder for the Philippine Islands, himself a missionary of long experience, presented the desired opportunity for thorough consultation. Meetings were held, and committees were at once named to prepare a plan of union, and also to suggest a division of territory, to the end that all the missionary forces available could be used in the most effective manner. The Ministerial Alliance of Manila gave a dinner in honor of the visiting brethren, at which were gathered twenty-eight representative missionary workers, twenty-four of whom were exclusively devoted to purely Christian work. At this dinner the theme uppermost in mind was the desired union, and that social meeting gave a forceful impetus to the movevent.

The Union was formed under a simple and brief Constitution, the important sections of which are these:

Art. I.—Name. The name of this society shall be the "Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands."

Art. II.—Object. It shall be the object of this society to unite all the Evangelical forces in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of comity and effectiveness in their missionary operations.

Art. III.—Membership. All regular appointees of recognized Evangelical organizations working in the Philippine Islands may be members of the Union. Other Christians, lay or clerical, may be elected to membership by the Executive Committee.

Art. IV.—Management. There shall be a central Executive Committee composed of two members from each recognized Evangelical organization represented in the Union and working in the Philippine Islands. Each committee shall consider and make recommendations upon all questions referred to them affecting missionary comity in the Philippine Islands. The Executive Committee shall elect its own officers.

The by-laws provide that "one of the duties of the Executive Committee shall be to meet and confer with workers of any societies that are not now parties to this agreement, and to confer with and advise representatives of societies arriving in the future as to the location of their respective fields; also earnestly to urge them to become parties to the agreement and to choose members who shall represent their missions in the Executive Committee of the Union."

Not the least valuable and important agreement was that the name "Iglesia Evangelica" shall be used for the Filipino churches which shall be raised up, and, when necessary, the denominational name shall be added in parenthesis, *e.g.*, "Iglesia Evangelica de Malibay (Mission Methodista Ep.)." This will give the native people the idea of Protestant Church unity, a unity to which they have been accustomed in their relations with the Roman Catholic Church, hitherto the only Church organization they have known.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution officers were elected as follows: President, Major E. W. Halford, U. S. A. (Methodist); Vice-Presidents, the Rev. C. W. Briggs (Baptist) and the Rev. E. S. Eby (United Brethren); Secretary, the Rev. L. P. Davidson (Presbyterian); Treasurer, Mr. Z. C. Collins (Y. M. C. A.).

The Executive Committee, as will be seen by the Constitution, is the important body of the Union. This has been strongly constituted, with the Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, Agent of the American Bible Society, as President, and the Rev. L. P. Davidson, Secretary.

After several prolonged sessions the committee charged with that duty was enabled to report an agreement upon division of territory. That was the difficult and delicate point, and that a conclusion was reached at all is due greatly to the influence of Dr. Ewing, and to the spirit of harmony and concession prevalent in every mind. Briefly, the islands are divided thus: Manila, city and province, is common ground; the Presbyterians go to the south of Luzon, and the Methodists to the north, as far as Dagupan, while the Ilocano provinces are assigned to the United Brethren, two of whose missionaries have been here for a little time and have participated in the conference. The Baptists have had their work in the Visayan islands of Panay and Negros, and that field was left as it is, divided between them and the Presbyterians, there being a definite limit to the territory which each occupies. The Baptists were not represented in the conference; but Dr. Ewing visited Iloilo, and, after explaining what had been done, cabled the hearty agreement of the Baptist brethren. The matter could not be made

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

public before their acquiescence was received.

It is well and necessary to say that there is plenty of unoccupied territory in the Philippines where other missionaries can labor, and the Union holds itself ready to advise and assist any church which may desire to enter into work, so that it can be at once introduced into fertile and waiting fields. It is felt that this step is of the largest promise for the future of Christian work, not only in this part, but in all parts of the missionary field.

Manila, P. I., May 8, 1901.

❀

The Spectator

When the Spectator was a youngster, he went on a surveying expedition—a preliminary survey for what is now one of the great railways of the country. It was his first experience of camp life, and he looks back upon it as one of the most interesting periods of a life which has not been dulled by the sameness which produces ennui. In the camp, which had a dozen tents or so, there was one man who seemed to the Spectator's youthful mind to have a very soft berth. He appeared to be in camp all the time and to be free of those long tramps over the hills and far away which made the legs of the chainbearers, the rodman, the levelers, and the transitman ache with fatigue before welcome bedtime came. He was called the commissary. He was more than that, for he was also quartermaster and paymaster, and generally the property man of the outfit. But the Spectator could not help feeling that he held a sinecure, and did not earn the food he ate, let alone the pay he drew. The Spectator suspects that the general public and the unthinking men in the army look very much in the same way upon the staff officers of the army who manage the supply departments. The work they do is quite unappreciated, so long as they do it well. It is only when everything goes wrong that attention is attracted to these departments, which, as a matter of fact, are as important as the guns and the ammunition with which an army attacks the enemy. Indeed, the commissariat is the very life of the army, for men can do deeds of wondrous valor in the field, but they cannot withstand starvation. To provision an army is to keep it alive; to fail to do this is to invite disaster.

❀

It is quite true that sometimes poorly fed armies have won in the end. Witness our ragged and half-starved Continentals, and the English in the Crimea. But, as a general thing, the full stomach is what gives the soldier the heart to fight and the strength to win. Nothing was more pitiful in the series of disasters which ended with the German colors flying over Paris than the complete breakdown of the French commissariat. Here was an army in its own fertile country, but pretty nearly starved to death. French valor availed nothing, French enterprise was worse than wasted, for the unfed troops could not make more than a pitiful resistance to the iron hand of Moltke when at Sedan he fastened the lock which bound MacMahon's grand army in a living German chain. When the Spectator considers these things, and recalls his own field experiences, he wonders that there should be any doubt in the minds of men that the work of provisioning an army should be confined to trained specialists. He regrets, however, to observe that in our National Congress there are some who appear to believe that almost anybody is good enough to be a commissary. As a matter of fact, a good commissary needs to have many kinds of special knowledge, besides being resourceful in expedients when unexpected and unanticipated emergencies arise. He needs to know the qualities of the various foods which the rations call for; he needs to know where to get his supplies, how to get them quickly to the field, and how to issue them on the scene of action.

❀

According to the somewhat absurd regulations which have prevailed in the United States army, the responsibility for provisioning the troops is so divided that the commissariat is likely to break down in an emergency, from no fault whatever in the subsistence department. For instance, the commissary buys the food; then the quartermaster takes it to the place of storage; here again it comes in the custody of the commissary; the quartermaster then takes it to the field, and then again it comes into the custody of the issuing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

commissaries. But before the troops can use the food the quartermasters must provide bake-ovens, and the ordnance officers knives and forks, and so on. How absurd is this division of responsibility, and how inevitable the confusion and the delay when time is precious and rapidity of movement imperative! It is like the case of the punctilious young man who could not save the drowning girl because he had not been introduced to her; and it recalls the old story of the Spectator's boyhood, of the lad who had been repeatedly told to think three times before he spoke. "Grandpa," he said, "Grandpa, I think" (once), "Grandpa, I think" (twice), "Grandpa, I think" (three times) your coat-tail is on fire."

❀

This division of responsibility was what was the matter in the Santiago campaign. There was abundant food there, abundant food of excellent quality, but because the quartermasters did not get the food to the front quickly enough, and because the ordnance officers did not provide proper camp kits, the poor commissaries came in for a lot of undeserved blame. In an efficient army each department should be so organized as to be absolutely responsible for every detail of the business it has in hand. Every other business in its various branches is more and more in the hands of specialists, and the fighting business should without doubt be conducted on the same lines. The commissary department of the army, with headquarters in Washington, has been feeding an army of seventy thousand men in the tropical Philippines, better than any army in the field was ever fed before. The boys out there have been having hot roast beef every day, even on the firing line. This achievement has filled foreign observers with wonder. It could not have been done twenty years ago, because then the art of refrigeration had not reached its present stage. But they do it now by taking frozen beef from Australia and issuing it, still frozen, to the troops in the field. This is the work of the specialists who have been trained in the department.

❀

When it is necessary to expand the commissary department by appointing more volunteer officers, there is a corps of most efficient men ready to draw upon. The Spectator alludes to the commissary sergeants of the regular army. They are picked men taken from the line of the army. They know, in the first place, the requirements of the line. That is essential knowledge for every commissary to have. Moreover, they are men of good education, else they could not have passed the examination which preceded their admission into the corps. As volunteer officers they would be entirely efficient; and, moreover, their superiors in the department, having knowledge of them, would have confidence in them and know that work in their charge would be done properly. If we must have an army, it seems to be much better to have it as effective as any, and quite imperative to feed the soldiers better than any others, for otherwise they will not be good Americans. It is upon our good and abundant food that we have grown so great.

❀

While on this subject of feeding the army, it is interesting to note that the soldiers in the Philippines demand great quantities of candy, so tons of sweet confections are sent every month. This is not issued to them as a ration, but is sold at cost, as is also ginger ale, for which the lads in the tropics appear to be very thirsty. They also want home fruits, particularly apples. One would think that in the tropics our boys would get used to the tropical fruits and not care for the things which can be sent to them only in glass and tins. But they do not. They want apples and peaches from home, and strawberry jam. It may be that these homely conserves speak to them with an eloquence that goes deeper than we think. As they note the familiar taste they may hear the cow-bell tinkling in the wood, the robin calling in the orchard, the brook purling over its gravelly bed; they may see the old folks gathered about the homely board or evening lamp, the congregation worshiping at the village church, the bright-eyed lass, perhaps, who waits for the soldier boy's return. Whether, however, the fondness be sentimental or merely material, their longing is gratified, and the commissary's stores in Manila are so comprehensive that our army men out there can get pretty nearly anything they could buy in the best-appointed fancy grocery store in New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Alabama Constitutional Convention

By Max Bennett Thrasher

THE Alabama Constitutional Convention, which is now in session, is composed of one hundred and fifty-five delegates. It will deal with a variety of questions, but two of these transcend all others in importance—the disfranchisement of the negro and the division of the public-school money between the two races according to the amount of taxes which each pays.

At the request of The Outlook I have interviewed several of the leading and representative members of the Convention, and summarize here briefly their opinions on these questions.

The Hon. John B. Knox, Chairman of the Convention:

"No man can say yet what this Convention will do. What we want to do is, within the limits imposed by the Federal Constitution, to establish white supremacy in the State of Alabama. But if we would have white supremacy, we must establish it by law, not by force or fraud. If you teach your boy that it is right to buy a vote, it is an easy step for him to learn to use money to corrupt officials of any class. If you teach him to steal votes, it is an easy step for him to believe that it is right to steal whatever he may need or greatly desire. There is no higher duty resting upon us as citizens than that which requires us to embody in the fundamental law such provisions as will protect the sanctity of the ballot in every portion of the State. Whether or not Alabama will approve the form of relief adopted by other Southern States is not yet known. The delegates to this Convention are pledged not to deprive any white man of the right to vote, but, unless the Convention chooses, this does not extend beyond the life of voters now living. It is a question whether we would be warranted in a course which would tend to condemn any part of our population to a condition of perpetual illiteracy. The States of Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have rightfully considered that the betterment of the facilities for securing an education of all the people was an essential part of any just and wise scheme for the regulation of the right of suffrage. As Dr. Curry forcibly puts it, 'It will not do to say that you are too poor to educate the people. You are too poor not to educate them."

Ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery, Governor of Alabama from 1890 to 1894:

"We are surrounded by many difficulties, one of which was the pledge, made by the Convention which nominated the great majority of the delegates, that we would reform the suffrage in obedience to the Constitution of the United States and yet not disfranchise any white man except for crime. This reduced us to that statesmanship which is said to be 'the science of circumstances.' It stripped us of all power to do many desirable things. The plan offered by me is on the only practical line which will obey the Constitution of the United States and yet not disfranchise any white man. In brief, after the usual exclusions for crime, and want of capacity, and provision for residence, the suffrage was conferred upon those male citizens who paid taxes in each year on property owned by them to the extent of five dollars, or, if the voter owned no property, if he made a contribution to the State of four dollars per annum to the common-school fund, upon soldiers who had served in the wars of the United States, or in the service of the State or the Confederate States, and upon those citizens who, after the Constitution went into effect, to a limited number in each county, were recommended by the grand jury for suffrage by name, and voted for admission to the electorate, by a majority of the voters participating in the election.

"As regards the division of the school fund according to the taxes paid by each race, I strongly protested against it in my inaugural address in 1890, both because of its unconstitutionality and its injustice and inexpediency. I have a resolution condemning such division, which has been referred to the Committee on the Judicial Department. I do not wish to keep the negro in ignorance. I think we owe the duty no less to ourselves

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than to him to make every effort to give him a common-school education.

"As regards the suffrage qualifications, the opinions of delegates are not sufficiently developed to enable me to judge. I believe that the outcome will be a poll-tax or property qualification, but there are quite a number who wish to try something after the way of the Mississippi plan, and some who wish to put in the grandfather clause. For many reasons, I do not favor any such provisions.

"I do not think the Convention will divide the school fund according to race. The educational qualification will not be adopted, because it would disfranchise a good many whites as well as negroes, and because of the abuses and corruption growing out of the determination of the possession of such qualities when left to a board of registrars.

"There will be considerable debate, but the great majority of the members of the Convention are ready to be informed by discussion, and will probably come to a decision as soon as is consistent with orderly parliamentary proceedings and prudence. I do not believe one delegate in twenty came to the Convention with any preconceived opinion. Every one is studying the question, and there are few not open to argument."

General William C. Oates, member of Congress 1881–1895, and Governor of Alabama in 1895–6:

"I am in favor of letting every one of intelligence—not necessarily book-learning—and good character vote. I would have a Board of Registrars, consisting of three intelligent and discreet men, as nonpartisan as possible—not more than two to belong to the same party. These men should be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The suffrage should be allowed to all persons except those convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, idiots or insane, or persons of notoriously bad character—tramps, paupers, or a man who has sold his vote or bought the vote of another, or who has been convicted of other fraud or bribery to procure his own election or that of another person; provided these persons have paid a poll tax.

"I am opposed to any change in the plan of dividing the school money, as a lawyer and as a man. We recognize that the negroes are of an inferior race to the white man, but they are among us. They are the best laborers we shall ever have. We have extended a helping hand to them. I am opposed to drawing it back. While this must be a white man's government, the responsibility is all the stronger upon the white man to see that the negro is treated rightly. When a man of that race has established a good character, I want him to participate in the election. I am a large taxpayer, and I don't regret the part of my tax which goes to help educate the negro. Ours is largely an agricultural State, and it is not the duty of the people of the State, nor to its interest, to educate the children of either race beyond the primary schools, which by the laws of this State embrace all the branches necessary for a fair English education. I do not think it right nor wise to tax property-owners beyond that point, but up to that point it is the duty of both races, and for the best. If higher education is desired, the individuals should pay for it.

"I think that these views are those of a majority of the delegates, and that they will be adopted. The ablest and most thoughtful delegates to the Convention can be depended upon to move prudently and cautiously. I believe a large majority will readily accede to what they come to believe is best, rather than adhere to any fixed opinions which they may have had when they came to the Convention. I think a considerable number of changes of opinion in the direction of conservatism —favorable to the negro—have already been brought about among the delegates as a result of interchange of views."

The Hon. Cecil Browne, of Talladega, a lawyer who has had considerable legislative experience:

"I favor such a suffrage measure as will make an educational qualification necessary in order to exercise the franchise, and would except from its operation all who have served as soldiers or sailors in any war of the United States or the Confederacy, and all of their descendants over a certain age; I should prefer fifteen years. Under such a provision, after a few years, the qualification would bear equally upon both races. The immediate effect of this would be to disfranchise more negroes than whites. Then it would become a race

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

between white and black for education. There is now expended in Alabama each year $1,200,000, which our present Constitution provides shall be for the equal education of whites and blacks. I think the white race susceptible of higher education than the colored, and because they pay the bulk of the taxes, I therefore favor some provision by which some voluntary county or municipal tax can be levied and collected from the property of the whites as supplementary to the State funds appropriated for the schools. This, in my opinion, would insure the equal appropriation of the State fund between the children of the two races without regard to color, which is not now the practice. Whether it can be done constitutionally is the question.

"I think the delegates have fixed opinions, but they are too able a body of men not to be susceptible to reason. The sentiment of the Convention is changing in the direction of conservatism. As a general thing, the members came here prepared to disfranchise the negro and take the school money away from him. The general sentiment toward the negro is already more favorable."

The Hon. John T. Ashcraft, a lawyer of Florence and a cotton manufacturer, a teacher for ten years, and a man thoroughly familiar with the educational work in his county:

"I would favor the North Carolina plan for regulating the suffrage. It is clear-cut, offers no inducement to fraud, and all seeming inequalities are to disappear within a reasonable time. The Legislature should be required to establish, organize, and maintain a liberal system of public schools throughout the State for the *equal* benefit of all children for a period of not less than four or five months, and for such longer time as the condition of the treasury and the resources of the State will admit. In addition to this, white districts should be allowed to levy special assessments, and colored districts should be allowed the same right. To divide the school money in proportion to the taxes paid would be to relegate the negro to everlasting heathenism. It would be a travesty upon the efforts of every foreign missionary society in the Southland. I do not think the delegates are pledged to fixed positions. The large majority of them will patiently hear plans and discussions, and then patriotically decide upon some wise course. They are resolved, however, to limit the franchise, as far as possible, to those who by character and tradition are most capable of exercising that sacred right for the highest welfare of the whole State. They are further resolved that the two races shall not longer be bound together hand and foot by unnatural and artificial ties which prevent all growth of race pride in the negro and all exercise of race individuality in the white man. I think the opinion of the Convention is growing more conservative, in favor of the negro."

Senator John T. Morgan, although not a member of the Convention, has prepared and had presented a lengthy proposition on the suffrage question which contains this radical proposition: "Persons who are not citizens of the United States, or who are not descended from a father and mother of the white race, shall not be eligible to any office under the Constitution and laws of Alabama."

General J. B. Graham, of Talladega, Chairman of the Committee on Education, says in a letter published since the Convention assembled:

"To deprive the negro of the right to vote or hold office, and then give him no money for his schools, is to put him in a well and cover him up."

Montgomery, Ala.

Cowardice

By S. T. Livingston

Note this my sin,
And hark thee, friend,
Quit thou the coward's way!
Here woes begin,
And do not end,
And fortune scorns to stay.

In honor's name,
Good friend, beware!
For he who foots this path
Consorts with shame
And grim despair
And loses all he hath.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Eight Months of Parleying in China[1]

By Arthur H. Smith

Special Commissioner for The Outlook in China.

IT has already been remarked in these letters that the ultimate solution of the difficulties in China, so far as that Empire is concerned, will depend upon the temper of the Court, the officials, the literati, and the people at large, as well as to some extent upon that of the native Christians, who, though relatively few in number, are influential by reason of their connection with foreigners. For many months eager eyes have been turned, and eager ears as well, to every direction from which light and intelligible sounds were likely to come. The signs have been confusing, and the voices highly discordant. The present capital of China is too far away to enable us to know what goes on there. It is always difficult to be sure what a Chinese (or a Manchu) means by what he says, but when it is not at all certain what he says, the embarrassments are increased. Yet in general it may safely be said that the indications of disunity in the persons who surround the Court are more definite than they were two months ago. For long periods of years the Government of China has done nothing but drift, drift, drift, at the mercy of every flaw of wind, of every chance current in the waves.

At present the wind has died down and there is no current at all. The Court is stranded on a mud-flat, and, according to reports, the Emperor can do nothing but weep for his home in Peking, joined for once by his Aunt, in the intervals between continual theatrical representations, while the fifteen-year-old Heir Apparent is said to swagger about declaring that he will never return to a city that is defiled with "devils." At all events, the rumors which were so common a few weeks since, naming a specific date for the return of the Court to Peking, while not entirely silent, are at present mentioned in terms of future months, while still another city has been added to the list of those to which it is proposed to remove the Court.

All this, however, amounts to almost nothing except as a little bundle of straws useful to show which way the wind blows when it happens to blow at all. What is much more to the point, and of real significance, is the evident recrudescence, with the opened spring, of the same spirit so persistently displayed a year ago when the Boxers were a new and an untried organization. All this was traced to the undoubted fact that on the second day of the second moon "the Dragon had moved," hence that any attempts made this year would be successful. In Western lands we have so rooted a prejudice in favor of faith in the uniformity of nature that it is hard to comprehend how innumerable Chinese farmers and city idlers can repeatedly, voluntarily, and even enthusiastically risk their lives upon the presumption that the repetition of a few simple formulæ will render the human body sword and bullet proof, although the experiences of the past eighteen months would seem to have disproved the theory upon an extensive scale.

That the present military governments of the cities held by the Allies are doing little or nothing at all for the establishment of order in the districts immediately contiguous to their own has been frequently remarked. For example, the Tientsin Provisional Government has its hands much more than full with the administration of the affairs of the county (hsien) of Tientsin, and the volume of business increases steadily. This they are trying to overtake, not, as one might expect, by putting in Chinese magistrates as deputies (the plan tried in Peking by the Americans), but by increasing the foreign judicial force. But the Chinese governmental system is a unit, of which the county is the lowest term, the next being the prefecture (fu), of which Tientsin is also the seat. Li-Hung-Chang as Governor-General has appointed a Chinese Prefect to this post, but his yamen is occupied by the French, and in any case the military heads of the Provisional Government would not allow him here, no

[1] Copyright, 1901, the Outlook Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

matter what his rank or his functions. He is accordingly sent away to find a yamen where he can, and to endeavor to discharge his duties over that portion of his field not pre-empted by foreigners, from whom he gets no help, but much injury.

The consequence of the complete dissolution between the several units of the Chinese Government, and the total absence of parts of the series, is the unchecked growth of lawlessness and violence in the immediate vicinity of every city occupied by the foreign troops. This portion is overrun by armed bandits, who rob villages, hold up merchant-boats on the rivers, and generally exercise violence. All the worst characters are armed with modern weapons, while such rulers as the ill-governed cities still have are without firearms, and therefore at the mercy of the worst classes. During the last few days the public has been shocked to learn that a German captain on his way from the Summer Palace to Peking, a few miles distant, was shot by a Chinese and instantly killed. A similar tragedy took place a few days later at Shanhaikuan, where a British major was shot. The wonder is that such incidents have not been common during the whole winter. It is small consolation to know that the murderer was subsequently discovered with the horse, saddle, and bridle of the deceased officer, whom he had shot in the back. A general adoption of such practices, which would be exceedingly easy and reasonably safe for the Chinese, would enormously increase the difficulties of the Allies, already sufficiently great.

The formal (and merely nominal) retirement of Russia from her claims upon the Chinese for the signature of the Manchurian Convention may be laid to the partial agreement of some of the Powers most nearly concerned, as well as to the unexpected expression of Chinese sentiment all over the Empire, which it is certainly not to the interest of Russia to antagonize. That the disavowal of hostile intentions on the part of the great Empire of the North means anything more than the usual temporizing, until the times are more favorable, no one, probably, believes, whatever for diplomatic purposes he may say to the contrary. It is an ancient and a significant Chinese adage that "a monkey's hand drops no dates," and the same generalization applies to Bears—especially to the species which has learned to be fond of Chinese dates. Every friend of China and of Japan must sympathize with the difficult position of the latter (as well as the former), forced to choose a time for the inevitable conflict, the outcome of which no human intelligence can foresee.

Indications abound that the temper of the Chinese Court, by which is probably to be understood that of the Empress Dowager and her reactionary advisers, is still thoroughly hostile to any such administration of the Empire as would make for peace with the world at large. General propositions for "Reform," which issue from the yamens of high officials, and which seem to promise much in the way of numerous important steps toward observance of the treaties and economy of collection and disbursement of the revenues, are of small importance compared with the appointments actually registered in Imperial decrees. Two of these important documents, issued on consecutive days this month, let daylight into the real wishes of her Majesty. By one of them the late Governor of Hupe, who was only restrained by the influence and authority of Chang-Chi-Tung, the Governor-General, from introducing the Boxer virus into that province last summer, is now gazetted to be the Governor of Kuangsi, the present Governor of which is ordered to resign and make way for him. This is supposed to indicate an approval of his past course, and a command to continue it in the region to which he is now sent, hitherto free from the northern fanaticism.

Another similar change makes the late Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Hunan, who was the principal instigator of the riots and horrible murders of Roman Catholics there last year, Governor of the Province of Hupe, as successor to the officer just mentioned. He has, meantime, been Governor of the Province of Shansi, as successor to Yühsien, the real author of the Ihoch'üan, or rather of the Great Sword Society, which he patronized when Governor of the Province of Shantung, from which he was removed to be Governor of Shansi more than a year ago. These changes, taken

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

together, indicate that nothing whatever is to be hoped from the present Government of China, and that if foreign military pressure were to be removed, or even materially lightened, there would be an immediate reaction, the nature and extent of which cannot be predicted.

In line with this conclusion is the general military activity on the part of the Chinese in the province of Shansi, which has become the center of the Chinese situation. It has been known for a long time that troops from the south had been massed in the passes leading to Shansi, and that both in the Kukuan Pass and in a smaller one to the west of Paoting there has been great tension between the French troops at the former pass and the German at the latter. The Germans have had several fights, as previously mentioned, and have forced the Chinese back to the Chili frontiers, beyond which it was long agreed that they should not advance. But it is reported that the Chinese soldiers have recently become aggressive, and have moved forward with an evident intention to attack the foreign army. The bulk of the Chinese troops are wholly incapable of perceiving their inability to cope with foreigners on even terms, and they seem to have become fired with such zeal that unless they are defeated the hope of future peace is wholly vain. It must be remembered that in Shansi and its adjacent region, Mongolia, there were more than one hundred and fifty foreigners deliberately massacred within a period of a few weeks, some of them in the yamen of the Governor, and all of them by direct command of the officials. Those who know anything of Chinese, or of Orientals, are perfectly aware that to pass over this unexampled series of official atrocities and merely to demand the voluntary suicide of the late Governor, there being no certainty, and, as many think, no probability, that even this has been carried out, and the punishment of a few officials directly concerned, is to render foreign residence in this province in future impossible. It is not necessary that an indefinite number of Chinese should be killed by way of reprisal, but those who are guilty according to Chinese law should be punished in accordance with that law. The Imperial Court now disavows the edicts commanding the murder of foreigners. Therefore those who obeyed such edicts are liable to the consequences of their acts, and not to visit them upon the guilty is to render nugatory any treaty of peace, no matter what its terms may be.

But not less important is it that the people of Shansi should for themselves behold the consequences of such a violation of the rights of hospitality. The yamen of the Governor in which these deeds of atrocity were performed should be destroyed, and the towers of the city of Taiyuan demolished as were those of Paoting, and similar marks should be left upon every city where like acts were performed by order of those occupying official posts. To exclaim against this reasonable vindication of the dignity of foreign treaty rights is to exhibit the most utter inability to comprehend the Oriental situation, and will most assuredly invite further calamities of the same sort. At present a large German and French combined expedition has gone, we do not yet know where, nor with exactly what end in view. It is quite possible that the Germans are too ready to take advantage of any and every opening to make an attack, and it may be that they intend to keep firm hold of the province of Chili indefinitely.

But, whatever happens, no treaty of peace, were it signed and sealed to-morrow, would be worth the paper and ink of which it is composed, as long as the antecedent conditions already described remain unaltered.

Reference has just been made to the atrocities committed in Hunan on the Roman Catholic Bishop of the province, whose eyes were gouged out when he was killed, and also a priest. Six districts rose and pillaged all the churches within their bounds, persecuting and mobbing the converts. The indemnity of the London Mission was arranged with the representatives of that society, but the case of the Roman Catholics was still pending when the local authorities issued proclamations reciting the facts in part and mentioning the very moderate punishment which had been inflicted, rating the people of the prefecture in strong words for their lawlessness: "Now we, the Taotai and Prefect of Hengchau, hereby declare that the missionaries of the various countries who come to China, braving the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dangers of vast oceans, are actuated solely by the desire to exhort people to be good; moreover, there has never been any coercion exercised to obtain proselytes. Every one is at perfect liberty to join them or not, just as he pleases. This principle is, indeed, perfectly just."

The light in which this matter is regarded by the self-appointed guardians of the prefecture is, however, exhibited in a "Call to Arms" issued by the "Patriots of the Hills and Wilds," which is enriched with the motto, "Search for and Slay the Foreign Devils," from which it is worth while to make a few extracts to show the identity of the utterances with the Hunan tracts previously quoted: "Dogs and goats in herds are barking at our Heavenly Dynasty; they have coerced our sacred Lord to slay our high officials; they have burned our Imperial Throne halls, desecrated and profaned things that were used by our Emperor, plundered our treasuries and valuables, massacred our people and outraged our women and maidens, brought destruction on our capital, tearing down the city walls. What is more, these devils even went so far as to desecrate the Ancestral Temple of the Imperial Dynasty, broke to pieces the tablets of succeeding monarchs, dug up the Imperial mausoleums, and even went so far as to insult the dead by whipping the corpses of former Emperors. Yea, from ancient times until now even the wild and savage tribes of the North in their incursions into China never acted in such a cruel and savage manner. Who in China learning of these things can suppress indignation and hate? All the more ought those who owe their rank and possessions to the Heavenly Dynasty to rush to the rescue of the Emperor's Majesty, slay these foreign banditti, and lay the heads of their chiefs before the gates of the Imperial palaces, thereby proving their loyalty in performing their duty to their throne."

There is very little doubt that the people of China, as a whole, have no notion whatever of the reasons or the occasion for the troubles in which the Empire is at present plunged, further than that it is a more than usually serious case of "rebellion" among a large number of the barbarous tribes with which China has long been cursed. Of international treaties and obligations they know nothing and care less, especially as it is through them alone that all the ills which they witness appear to have arisen. Under whatever conditions armies might have been landed in China, proclamations like this would have been issued to fire the national spirit; and while it is most unfortunate that some of the charges of violence and rapine made against the foreigners are true, the charges would probably have been made whether they were true or not. The national feeling of the Chinese has been stirred as never before in the history of their foreign relations, and unless something is done to make new conditions, peace will be a practical impossibility. What ought to be done it is by no means easy to suggest, and it is the less important to venture upon the task since nothing which any individual might say would have the smallest bearing upon the future conditions.

Reference has just been made to the appointment of reactionary Governors to new and distant provinces. One of these men, while anti foreign in spirit, has been obliged to punish the authors of the riots of last year by making them pay for the damage done, virtually at the Imperial command, and though his previous record has been all that the most bitter hater of foreigners could desire, he is now angrily assailed for this truckling subservience to foreigners. A case of this sort illustrates in a striking manner the almost impossible task of governing China under the new conditions, when the national spirit has once been thoroughly aroused. No sufficient recognition of this ominous future seems to have dawned upon those who seem so lightly to be planning to cut up China "like a watermelon," in the old and jaunty way common before the Boxers were heard of. The watermelon is no longer a passive object, but rather a water-buffalo, with horns that can gore and hoofs which can strike.

A fresh example of the universal indulgence of the tendency to seize whatever is in sight has been given by the French, who are laying a cable from the port of Amoy to Hanoi in Tongking, without even the formality of asking the permission of the Chinese. This is the result of a recent agitation of the question of the need which is felt of French cables all round the globe, as contrasted with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

present dependence upon English lines. There are hints also that Russia has set up new land telegraphs at the back door of the Empire, and that it may not be long before both France and Russia will make their presence distinctly felt in that distant region, with a view to prevent the alleged sphere of the British from coming between the regions claimed by the former Powers as their own appropriate preserves.

The venerable Dr. Martin, long since past his threescore years and ten, not content with deliverance from the siege after his fifty years in China, has just returned to Peking to take part, if it may be, in the reconstruction along educational and literary lines. He mentions that the Abbot of a temple at the Western Hills which he has long rented to foreigners has recently expressed his disgust at the unsatisfactory nature of his own religion, and would like to try that of his foreign guests. The same proposition has also been made by the head of one of the leading temples in the city; and one of the censors, who filled an important place in the Chinese Government, recently called upon his learned friend with a Gospel of Matthew into which he was looking. No importance necessarily attaches even to such unusual incidents as these, when the evident motives for seeking security and an anchorage in the rushing current are so strong. But they are well worth noting as signs of the times.

China has been profoundly stirred, and will yet be still more agitated before she finds peace. What is to be the final outcome of the impact of the tremendous world-forces now let loose upon her there is no prophet to predict. But it is safe to say that, as a result of the impending changes, there will be such startling developments within a few years as under ordinary conditions might have been expected to require a century for their evolution.

The wisdom and the folly of men can do much to influence the rate of progress, but no man or combination of men can stop it.

The Reconstruction of the Indian Territory

By W. R. Draper

THE curtain will soon be rung down on what has been termed by many the greatest human tragedy of the end of the century. Within two years the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes will be entirely stripped of their identity as a people, their laws abolished, and their lands divided into small tracts. That treaty, made years ago when Congress never dreamed that the West was to be populated, in which the Indians were promised the Indian Territory for their reservation as long as grass grew and water run, has been broken, and nearly forgotten by those who broke it. But the redskin has not forgotten. Every night in his little hut in the woods, before he goes to sleep, the full-blood Indian kneels and prays for the deliverance of his people from the hands of the paleface, whom he yet regards as his worst enemy.

Of course the full-blood is to-day largely in the minority, but yet he is human, and I understand from Government officers that he comprises one-third of the population of that beautiful reservation, the Indian Territory. The Government says that the reconstruction of the Indian Territory is absolutely necessary to the benefit of the Indian. I find this is true, but that does not prevent the dissolution now in progress being a great tragedy. The Government is placed in the position of being a destroyer of the Indian's soul in order to save his body. Where the redskin may now suffer many a heartache, unless he is placed on his individual allotment and given his share of the tribal funds, within a few years he may find himself crowded back on the streams and in the woods, while the industrious and unscrupulous white will occupy the best land belonging to the Indians. Unless he now consents to the abolishment of his tribal government, within a few years he may find that all of his invested funds have disappeared into the pockets of the sharp half-breeds who are now nearly in control of the affairs of the Indian government.

The undoing of the Five Civilized

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tribes commenced in 1893, when Congress appointed a Commission to visit them and endeavor to form a treaty looking toward the opening of the Territory to white settlement and allotment of the land to the Indians. The Commission, under the chairmanship of Henry L. Dawes, the venerable ex-Senator from Massachusetts, proceeded at once to the Indian country and held conferences with the chiefs of the various tribes. The Commission held out every inducement to the Indians to have their lands allotted and do away with the tribal laws. While the Indians outwardly seemed in favor of treating with the Commission, it was afterwards learned that they held secret sessions and vowed never to have anything to do with the Commission. The Commissioners were put off from time to time until they learned the true situation. In their report to Congress for the first three years of work among the Indians, they gave out some statements that started the whole world to talking about the Territory. It was shown that the Territory was the harboring-place of outlaws, the home of criminals of all kinds, and the most lawless country in the world. Indians who had the least bit of education were given control of the government, and the squaw men, or those white men who had married Indian women, were really the rulers of the tribal affairs. Some of these squaw men had under fence as much as one hundred thousand acres of fine land, while the full-blood Indian was living back in the woods and barely getting enough to sustain life. Every few years the mixed bloods would allow the full-bloods to have control of the government, so as to keep them enthused about the ancient customs of the race. Under the guise of love of country these half-breeds were making the country a regular cutthroat reservation. The full-bloods were led blindly on. Not being able to detect the frauds, they thought the half-breeds were standing nobly up against the encroachments of the whites, while in reality they were ruining the race.

When Congress learned these facts, it was more determined than ever to break up the Indian government, let the full-bloods suffer as they might. While they were living under their sacred tribal laws their life's blood was being sucked out of them by the treacherous half-breed and squaw man; hence it could be no worse to break faith with them and save them the remnants of their invested funds. This was the conclusion arrived at and later carried out.

By several acts of Congress the Indian courts were all wiped out of existence and the Territory was divided into three judicial districts. The Indians, whites, and blacks were all placed under a code of laws similar to those of the State of Arkansas. Later Congress abolished the numerous Indian officers and placed a ban over the tribal councils. Over half of the offices under each of the tribal councils were abolished, and now no act passed by the councils can become a law unless approved by the President. Within five years all of the tribal councils are to be entirely abolished and the Indians will either have to become citizens of the United States or leave it.

A bill known as the Curtis Act, which was passed by Congress in June, 1898, provides for the winding up of the affairs of the Indians of the Five Tribes, and this work is now being carried out by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

This Commission is composed of three members and a large number of clerks and assistants. The members of the Commission are Messrs. Tams Bixby, Thomas Needles, and C. R. Breckenridge. Henry L. Dawes is official chairman of the Commission, but as he has not even been in the Indian country for the last five years, I do not count him as an active member. The active work of reconstructing the Indian Territory, so as to make it a fit place for white people to inhabit, devolves upon Tams Bixby, formerly Congressman from Minnesota. Mr. Bixby has succeeded in bringing about law and order, untangling the many errors of the past, and placing the end of the redskin in sight, so far as he is officially concerned.

The laws already passed by Congress provide for the establishment of town sites in the Indian country, where lots can be bought and sold in fee simple. Town-site commissions have been appointed by the Commission, and are now at work laying out towns in such places as they deem proper. All of the old towns which were started by the Indians will still be used as towns for the white people

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who will flock into the Territory when it is opened.

The Indian Territory is a veritable paradise for white people, and it is expected that thousands will settle there when given an opportunity. It is composed of the reservations of the five tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Seminoles. The total area of the Territory is about 32,000 square miles. The greater portion of the land is fit for farming purposes, although thousands of acres of fine farming land is now being used for grazing purposes because white men cannot get satisfactory terms for renting the same, and the crops are supposed to belong to the Indian, thereby giving the white renter no absolute assurance that his summer's work will yield him anything. Of course there are a great many thousands of acres of land planted in cotton, wheat, oats, and corn. Wheat is shipped out by the million bushels, and at one little station of only three hundred people over six million bushels of wheat have been shipped every year for the last five years. Some of the squaw men have large pastures and ship large quantities of baled hay. I know of several squaw men who have become wealthy by having the hay on their fenced domain cut twice each year and carefully attended to. The land is well watered, and droughts are unknown. The general elevation of the country is 1,000 feet. There are about twenty million acres of land in the Territory, and nearly all of it is of value. In the Choctaw Nation there are many productive coal-mines. The last few years the mines near South McAlexter have proven the best in the West.

The Territory is exceedingly well adapted for fine stock-raising, being clothed in an abundant coat of grass and checkered with many clear streams. Heretofore cattle-raising has been the leading industry in the Indian country, stock-raisers from Texas and elsewhere renting the land for a small sum per acre. But lately white farmers have ventured in, and it is more profitable to the Indian to rent his land for farming; he has gradually done away with the big ranches. The streams abound in fish, and game is plentiful in the forests. There is a law against hunting in the Nation and shipping the game outside of it.

The work of reconstructing the Territory is being pushed rapidly, and the Commission expects to have all of the Indians enrolled very soon, and the allotments made by January, 1902. This is indeed quick work when one understands all of the labor connected with it. The Commission is now at the work of enrolling the Indians. This is really the first active work that has been carried on toward the dissolution; all work prior to this has consisted merely in having talks with the Indian officials and endeavoring to get them to consent to final enrollment.

About three hundred men are employed in taking the final roll of the Indians. They go from place to place, and the Indians come to their camp and there give their testimony which determines whether they are entitled to become citizens. It is estimated that it will cost the United States nearly $5 per head to enroll and allot to every Indian his land. The requirements to get on the citizenship roll of any of the Nations are many. In the first place, one must either have Indian blood in his veins or be closely related by marriage to some Indian by blood. Those white people who have married Indians are entitled to the same rights as the full blood Indian. The freedmen, or descendants of the slaves of the Indians, are also entitled to head rights. About two per cent. of those who apply for citizenship are rejected. It is a common thing for negroes to come to the Territory from other States and try to get on the freedmen roll. Many succeed in passing the Indian officials, but few get past the United States Commission unless they are entitled to enrollment.

The scenes about the enrollment places are unique. The Commission holds its sessions in a huge tent. The Indian who desires to enroll must answer a long list of questions about his relatives, what prior rolls he has appeared upon, how long he has resided in the Territory, and finally make affidavit to everything he has said. A perjurer is deprived of any rights he may really have. About fifty Indians are passed over by each enrollment party daily. There is an enrollment party in each Nation, besides the large corps of surveyors and land appraisers, who are making maps so that the Indians may take their allotments as soon as they have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

proven their citizenship and the United States land office is opened in their Nation.

Land offices have been opened in the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations. All of the Seminoles have taken their allotments and are now waiting for the Government to make them a deed in fee simple. About ten thousand Creeks have made their selections. When an Indian has received his certificate of selection from the land office department, he may rest assured that he will get a deed to the tract of land described therein. Many of the certificates of selections are being sold like bills of sale to the land, so anxious are the Indians to get rid of their land. When all of the allotments are made, then the United States will have to pay them their trust fund and allow them to do as they please with the money and their land. The United States has already spent $882,000 in negotiating with these Indians, and it is expected that one million dollars will be expended before the country is made inhabitable for white people. There are now about eighty thousand Indians living there who have a head right, and only one-third of these are full-bloods. The others are half-breeds and squaw men.

The Rights of Man

A Study in Twentieth Century Problems

By Lyman Abbott

Chapter XI.—American Foreign Problems

I.

OUR foreign problems are really one problem; in this article it will be my aim to define that problem clearly, and in a succeeding article to apply to its solution the principles which I have already elucidated in previous articles in this series.

The earliest state of man is independence. He builds his wigwam, cultivates the soil, makes the moccasins, fashions the bow and arrows, constructs the canoe. He is carpenter, farmer, shoemaker, tailor, armorer, boat-builder. All industries are carried on, if not by the one man, by the one household. He is industrially independent of his fellow-man. As with the individual, so with the tribe: it is both politically and industrially independent of the neighboring tribes. Peace is preserved only so long as each tribe continues upon its own territory. Encroachment upon a neighbor's territory is a signal for war. Exchange of industrial products is unknown; there is no commerce. Wars between the various tribes either compel a union of tribes in one nation for purposes of offensive or defensive warfare, or result in the subjugation of one tribe by its neighbor. Thus slowly, out of wars between independent communities, a great world-empire arises, like the Chaldæan, the Macedonian, or the Roman. But the unity of this great empire is formal rather than real. It is dependent upon one central head; it is preserved by military force. The community is heterogeneous in language, in habits, in religion; and presently it drops to pieces, as the Macedonian Empire did after the death of Alexander the Great, as the Roman Empire did by a slower process of dissolution. The formal unity has disappeared, the nations are separated again.

But they have learned in this process something of the value of unity; and now a more real, though a less apparent, unity begins to appear. These independent nations are also enemies; they also fight with one another; but the end of the fighting is not subjugation, it is not absorption, it is agreement. They make treaties with one another, they come into alliances one with another—sometimes offensive, sometimes defensive, sometimes purely commercial; they are affiliated and federated in temporary relationships. Commerce—that is, the interchange of industries between these different nations—begins to appear; and this commerce binds the nations together in an invisible

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unity. It is less apparent, but it is more real, than that which was due to conquest. Next colonization begins; the nation, sending out from its center members into new and comparatively unoccupied countries, produces what I may call shoots of its national tree. Thus a third step in the unity of the human race is taken; a great world-empire grows up, like that of Great Britain—accompanied by wars of conquest as was the Roman Empire, having one center as had the Roman Empire, but really created by a process of colonization, as the Roman Empire was not. With heterogeneous populations, different languages, alien religions, the communities which constitute this empire are yet bound together by a real recognition of mutual interests and by some recognition of a common purpose.

Beyond this lies a still further step toward that unity of the race which is the goal of social progress. Independent States freely combining form a permanent federation. They retain local self-government for the individual State, they relinquish to the united body the administration of their common interests. Thus a great world-empire grows up, not by the subjugation of one power by another power, not by the absorption of one power by another power, but by the voluntary uniting of various powers in one common organism.

All these phases of national life are to be seen to-day on the globe. Tribes independent industrially and politically, and always indifferent and often hostile to one another—this is Africa. Nations each having its separate life, yet entering into occasional and temporary alliances with one another, recognizing some mutual obligations, developing something which they call international law, and finally, in our day, agreeing to the constitution of a court to which their differences shall be submitted—this is Europe. The subjugation of foreign nations by a great central power, determined, remorseless, irresistible, moving through the centuries with unchanged purpose, accomplishing a kind of national unity through the subjugation of the inferior by the superior—this is Russia. The evolution of an empire, with branches growing out of it and correlated to it and to each other, each with independent life yet each dependent on the central organism—this is Great Britain. Federated States united in one national union, with a common judiciary, with a common representative body, and yet with individual local government—this is the United States. And, except the tribal state, all of them—Russia, Europe, Great Britain, the United States—mark successive steps in the progress toward that unity of the human race which has been the ideal of poets and the vision of dreamers since the world began to think.

For a considerable time we in this country were separated from this unifying process of the nations of the world. We stood apart from all the other peoples of the globe. We were glad to do so; it was wise that we should do so. We were separated from them by three thousand miles of ocean; we were not, therefore, compelled to enter into relations with them. We had enough for all our activities in taking possession of this continent: felling the trees, opening the mines, clearing the pasture-lands, initiating and organizing our industries. We had no time to engage in world-problems; we had no power to exert an influence on world-policies. If we entered into world-relations, we were in danger of being entangled, enmeshed, crushed. Washington gave us wise advice—to preserve as far as possible our isolation. Even this counsel was phrased with characteristic and studied moderation. "It is our true policy," he said, "to steer clear of foreign alliances with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it."[1]

But for a hundred years we have been steadily drawn into world-relations, though we were unconscious of the process.

Material civilization has been annihilating distance; as with hooks of steel our continent has been drawn across the ocean. Whereas in the beginning of the century it was six weeks from New York to Liverpool, to-day it is less than six days. We acquired power so to speak that we could be heard three thousand miles away. Steam and electricity annihilated the barrier of distance, and made Liverpool much nearer to New York than in the days of our fathers New York had been to Charleston. Physically, we were brought nearer. Commerce combined with invention to destroy our isolation.

[1] Washington's Farewell Address.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Europe needed our agricultural products; we needed the products of French, German, and English industry. We began to interchange our products one with another. The interchange grew in extent and complication; we became in business intertwined with European nations, so intertwined that there grew upon us a consciousness that we needed a common currency, or at least a common standard of values; that we must be able to measure our commercial products as England, France, Germany, measured theirs. As a people we had preferred bimetallism; we had declared this preference in both Republican and Democratic platforms; but when we had to decide whether we would take a standard of value which we preferred, or would accept the standard of value which the nations of the earth had adopted, we decided to surrender our preference for the sake of international unity.

Closer bonds knit us to Europe: immigrants had come from the Old World, leaving their kinsfolk there, and thus as a Nation we came to be united to European countries by innumerable letters, and all those letters signified common hopes, anticipations, affections. Love is stronger than commerce; and love began to bind the New World to the Old. Not the English alone are our kin across the sea; Scandinavian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Pole—they are all kinsfolk of America. It is said that there are more German dialects spoken in New York City than in any city in Germany; and it is not improbable that there is more political power exercised by Irishmen in New York City than in any city in Ireland. Thus, by kinship, by commerce, by propinquity, we have become attached and our life has become interwoven with the life of the Old World.

Meanwhile the Old World has been learning something from us. Americans are proverbially modest; but they ought not to be too modest to recognize this fact. The fundamental republican principle that government exists for the benefit of the governed has been adopted by European governments that did not recognize it a hundred years ago. The radicalism of the Declaration of Independence is the commonplace of the statesmen of western Europe to-day.

While this fourfold process was going on, we were unconscious of it. Men are generally unconscious of their growth. The boy grows to manhood, and neither he nor his father knows that he is a man, until some sudden exigency arises, some responsibility is thrown upon him, some duty is unexpectedly thrust upon his shoulders—and, behold! yesterday he was a boy, to-day he is a man. We had heard the story of cruel outrage across the sea; we had read with hot hearts the story of Armenian massacres; we had wondered that European powers did not interfere with the independence of Turkey and stop the cruel wrong; we had wondered that England did not throw down the gauntlet of defiance to Turkey and take up the cause of oppressed Armenia and come to her rescue. We said so in the press and in the pulpit and on the public platform and in many a private conversation. We can generally see the defects in another more easily than in ourselves, the duty before another more easily than the duty before ourselves. The right, the duty, of a strong nation to interfere for the protection of a weak, oppressed, and suffering people burned itself into the heart of America, through the story of Armenian outrages. Then suddenly we were awakened to the fact that outrages quite as great were being perpetrated at our very door. A missionary who was through all the horrors of Armenia, and afterwards went to Cuba, said to me personally, "There was nothing so bad in Armenia as the effects of the reconcentrado policy in Cuba." We had learned in another school and of another nation that no nation liveth unto itself and no nation dieth unto itself; we had learned in another school and by observing another nation that there is a duty of the strong to protect the weak. And when at last the blowing up of the Maine seemed to the people as a challenge of defiance, they grew weary of the delays of diplomacy, demanded instant justice, and rushed, perhaps too precipitately, into war.

The moment we did so we found we could not love the neighbor at our door without becoming entangled in European politics. We were at war with a European nation, and that involved us in diplomatic difficulties with other European nations. France had large financial inter-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ests in Spain; we must avoid war with France. German absolutism was inclined to sympathize with Spain and to fear the growing power of this young Republic; we must appeal to popular sentiment in Germany against imperial authority possibly to be exercised in Germany. We remembered that Spain was a Roman Catholic country, and we feared—though, as events turned out, without cause—that the Pope of Rome would interfere on behalf of Spain and against the United States. We were entangled in European diplomacy as well as engaged in a European war; and we found that we needed, and were glad to welcome, all the moral support, all the practical aid, which could be secured by an informal and unphrased alliance with our kinsmen across the sea in Great Britain.

The war came to its end. What followed? Our men were sent abroad, to Paris, to carry on their negotiations, in the Old World with the Old World power, for the settlement of a new treaty between the old Empire and the young Republic. Our representatives were there in Europe, deciding our destiny and the destiny of a dependent people. We had learned from the voyage of the Oregon that we could not longer delay the construction of an interoceanic canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we must enter into negotiations with Great Britain to modify if not to set aside the treaty previously made, in order that we might have a free hand for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. We found ourselves made responsible by the fate of war for law, for order, for the protection of persons and property, in the Philippine Archipelago, on the other side of the globe; and we must fulfill that obligation. Almost simultaneously with the close of the war, a sudden and violent outbreak took place in China; our property was destroyed, our citizens were put to death, and our national representatives were besieged in the capital of China, and their lives depended on our intervention. Our diplomacy led the way, our soldiers marched side by side with French, German, Russian, and Japanese soldiers, for the relief of the beleaguered representatives of the great nations of the world—for the punishment of offenders, for the restoration of order.

This, rapidly sketched, is the history of the past four years. This, rapidly sketched, is the outcome of the longer history of the past hundred years. Whether we like it or not, we are in the world. We can no more return to the old policy of isolation than we can return to be but thirteen colonies along the Atlantic coast. We can no more separate ourselves from the destinies, the interests, the life of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Great Britain than we can fly to Mars and keep ourselves apart from the globe on which we live. When the boy has grown to be a man, he cannot be thrust back into the cradle again. Occasionally the old man says, "I wish I were a boy again," or listens with romantic pleasure to the song, "Rock me to sleep, mother." But we are not boys, and mother does not rock us to sleep. We are men; and when the boy becomes a man, whether he likes it or not, he must face the responsibilities of manhood, and with courage must enter upon their fulfillment. And when a nation has emerged from its period of isolation, when by the history of the past it has been brought into a fellowship with other nations, when, looking back upon its hundred years of history, it sees that the very object of events, and of Him who rules in all history, is to break down barriers and bring all nations together in one great brotherhood, it is idle to say, "Let us go back to be as we were, let us resume our isolation, let us in our manhood be governed by the counsels that belong to our babyhood."

If one ventures to speak of manifest destiny, he is scoffed at. There is no destiny, we are told, which we do not make ourselves. Our nation is what we compel it to be. We are told that we are fatalists, and are attempting to revive the ancient notion of Greece that life is determined by an irresistible fate outside humanity. If then we speak of Providence, and say that God has opened a great door before us and laid upon us a great duty, again we are scoffed at. Who are you, we are asked, that undertake to interpret the ways of Providence to men, and tell us glibly what God means and does not mean? I accept the issue thus presented. I believe heartily and profoundly in manifest destiny; heartily and profoundly in a Providence

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that directs us in ways we know not of. The destiny of no individual is determined by himself; the destiny of no nation is determined by the aggregate of the human wills that make up the nation. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." We live in history as we live upon this globe. Travel north or south, east or west; plant corn or wheat or cotton; live in Europe or America—however we travel, whatever we do, wherever we live, we are going round with incredible speed in the world's orbit, whether we will or whether we will not. Our wills have absolutely nothing to do with it. We can understand what changes of day and night, summer and winter, the revolutions of the globe bring, and adapt our actions to them, but those changes we cannot modify. So we are a part of the great movements of history; we do not make them; they are made by a power greater than our own; we may call it manifest destiny, or Providence, or God—call it what we will, it exists. It is for us to understand, to interpret, and to conform our lives to its commands. Christ rebuked the Pharisees because they did not discern the signs of the times; it is our duty to study the signs of the times, and understand what the Lord God Almighty means by human history, that we may work with him and not against him, and not think we are setting the world back in its orbit because we are traveling in the opposite direction to that in which the world is going. This is our general duty; to what specific duties it leads us as a Nation I shall consider in the next article.

The Babites

By Henry Harris Jessup, D.D.

IN the summer of 1897 an aged Persian Sheikh came to the American Press in Beirut, bringing a large sheet of pasteboard on which he wished a map to be mounted. On one side it was glazed with black varnish, and had inscribed on it in elegant Persian script in gold letters the Arabic words "Ya Beha el Abha," "O Glory of the most Glorious," the Babite motto. Our clerk, perceiving this, asked the Sheikh for the card, and said he would mount the map on a new and better one.

That Beha motto now hangs in my study. The old Sheikh said, in explanation of his scheme of mounting a map on the face of this beautiful motto, "I have had this hanging on the wall of my room and prayed to it for twelve years, and found it to be vanity and worthless. I now prefer to read the Bible."

Ever since the first Babite reform movement in Persia in 1845, the Christian world has hoped that some of its liberal tenets might lead the Persian people to Christianity. But thus far the hope has not been realized. Those who read the Bible seem to prefer to find an occult inner double meaning in the simplest language, and construct for themselves a kind of mystic religious philosophy in which the Persians delight.

According to the best authorities, Babism arose as follows:

Mirza Ali Mohammed appeared in Shiraz in 1845, a pupil of Sheikh Ahmed Zein ed Din, who taught a mixture of Sufism, mystic philosophy, and Moslem Shîite law, and said that the absent Mahdi, now in a spiritual world called Jabalka and Jabersa, would soon appear, and that he was the Bab or Door of the Mahdi. He then made up a system composed of Moslem, Nusairiyeh, Jewish, and heathen doctrines; and then claimed to be Bab ed Dîn, and afterwards the Nukta or Center and Creator of truth, and then that he was Deity personified; then that he was the prophet Mohammed, and produced a new book called the Beyān, which is the Babite Bible, in twenty thousand verses, Arabic and Persian. Complaint was made of its bad grammar and that this is a sign of imperfection. He explained the ungrammatical Arabic by the fact that the words and letters rebelled and sinned in a previous world, then transmigrated to this world, and, as a punishment for sin in a previous existence, were put under grammatical rules; but he in mercy forgave all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sinners, even to the letters of the alphabet, and released them, and now they can go as they please!

He was followed by tens of thousands. In 1849 he was killed, with multitudes of his followers. Among his followers was a beautiful and eloquent woman named Selma, who divorced her husband and followed Ali Mohammed the Bab, who styled her Kurret el Ain (light or refreshment to the eye). Ali Mohammed raised an army to fight the Persian troops, but was caught and strangled.

Before Ali Mohammed's death he said his successor would be a young disciple named Yahya. This Mirza Yahya succeeded him, taking the title of "Subh Azel"—morning of eternity.

The Bab made the month nineteen days, answering to the nineteen members of the sacred hierarchy of which the Bab is the chief.

Subh Azel was the fourth in the hierarchy, and on the death of the Bab Ali Mohammed, and the two others above him on the list, he became chief of the sect by regular promotion. Upon the outbreak of persecution against them, Subh Azel and his older brother Mirza Hassein Ali, who was styled Beha Allah, fled to Baghdad and remained from 1853 to 1864, then to Adrianople. Beha had persuaded Subh Azel to retire and conceal himself from human gaze, saying to the people that he was present but invisible. Beha then claimed the succession, and two hostile parties arose, Azelites and Behaites. They were both then exiled (1864) to Adrianople, where plots and poisoning among the two parties, and anonymous letters sent to the Sultan charging each other with political conspiracies, led the Sultan to exile (in 1866) Subh Azel to Famagusta in Cyprus, and Beha Allah to Acre. Four of the Azelites were sent with Beha, and their leader claimed that Beha was instrumental in having all of them assassinated in Acre.

Subh Azel died before 1880, and Beha in 1892.

Beha left three sons—Abbas Effendi, now sixty; Mohammed Ali, now forty-five; and Bedea, now aged thirty-five. Mohammed Ali claims that the father Beha appointed him spiritual head and Abbas secular head, but Abbas has usurped both. They are now divided, the two younger brothers being in a bitter lawsuit with Abbas, who has all the prestige of holding the funds, and the reputation among his followers of being a reincarnation of Christ.

To understand Babism, we should remember the sources from which it was derived. Jemal ed Din, the Afghani, says that its author borrowed from Hinduism, Pantheism, Sufism, and the doctrines of the Nusairiyeh. The Nusairiyeh of northern Syria believe in one God, self-existent and eternal. This God manifested himself seven times in human form, from Abel to Ali, son of Abi Talib, which last manifestation was the most perfect.

At each of these manifestations the Deity made use of two other persons, the first created out of the light of his essence and by himself, and the second created by the first.

The Deity is called the Maana—the meaning or reality of all things; the second, the Ism—name or veil, because by it the Maana conceals its glory, while, by it, it reveals itself to men. The third, the Bab—Door, because through it is the entrance to the knowledge of the two former.

The following table shows the seven trinities of the Nusairiyeh:

Maana.	Ism.	Bab.
1. Abel	Adam	Gabriel
2. Seth	Noah	Yayeel
3. Joseph	Jacob	Ham ibn Cush
4. Joshua	Moses	Daw
5. Asaph	Solomon	Abdullah ibn Simaan
6. Simon (Cephas)	Jesus	Rozabah
7. Ali	Mohammed	Salman el Farisee

After Ali, the Deity manifested himself in the Imams, in some of them totally and in others partially, but Ali is the eternal Maana, the divine essence, and the three are an inseparable trinity. Now add to this the mystic teaching of the Mohammedan system of Sufism or Tusowwof.

Pure Sufism teaches that only God exists. He is in all things and all things are in him. All visible and invisible things are an emanation from him and are not really distinct from him. Religions are matters of indifference. There is no difference between good and evil, for all is reduced to Unity, and God is the real author of the acts of men. Man is not free in his action. By death the soul returns to the bosom of Divinity, and the great object of life is absorption into the divine nature.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bear in mind also the doctrine of the Persian or Shiah Moslems, that Ali was the first legitimate Imam, or Caliph of Mohammed, and that he existed before Adam, and that the twelfth Imam, Mohammed Abdal Kasim, was the Mahdi, and that he is now concealed in some secret place and will appear again on earth. Add to this the highly imaginative and mystic character of the Persian mind, its fondness for poetry and religious extravagance, and you have a preparation for the appearance of a man who had the intellect, strong will, and abhorrence of sham to make him a leader among his fellows.

Abbas Effendi, the oldest son of Beha, is now living in Haifa, with about seventy or eighty of his Persian followers, who are called Behaites. Nothing is heard of Subh Azel or his followers.

Some years since, Dr. Ibrahim Kheirulla, an educated Syrian of great mental acumen, conceived the idea of introducing Beha-Babism into the United States. He declared Beha to be the Messiah returned to earth and Abbas to be his reincarnation. He visited Abbas, and from time to time, as his accredited agent and promoter, has brought his disciples, chiefly American women, to visit Abbas, and some of them at least have bowed down and worshiped him as the Messiah.

A cousin of Dr. Kheirulla who is clerk of the American Press in Beirut has given me the following statement:

"The Doctor, after the death of his first wife in Egypt in 1882, married first a Coptic widow in El Fayûm, whom he abandoned, and then married a Greek girl whom he also abandoned, and who was still living in 1897 in Cairo. He was at the World's Parliament in Chicago, and tried to promote several mechanical inventions, as a rubber boot, envelopes, buttons, etc. At one time he was worth three thousand pounds. He then obtained the degree of Doctor, and taught mental philosophy. He then helped a Greek priest, Jebara, in publishing a book on the unity of Islam and Christianity, which fell flat and had no influence on the public mind. He then opened a medical clinic to cure nervous diseases by the laying on of hands and reading from Psalm xxix., 7, the words, 'The voice of the Lord divideth the flames of fire,' etc., etc. Then he went to Chicago and tried trade, and then teaching, and preaching, and pretty much everything else. He is a smart talker, full of plausible argument, and can make white appear black. Of late he has had little to do with religion. It can be said to his credit that, after receiving aid in the Beirut College, he paid back the money advanced to him."

Up to last summer he had the confidence of Abbas Effendi and represented him in the United States. The "Egyptian Gazette" of November, 1900, states that Dr. Kheirulla on his last visit to Haifa differed with Abbas, claiming that Beha Allah only was the true divinity, and Abbas is simply a teacher. Dr. and Mrs. Goetzinger, on the other hand, maintain that Abbas must be worshiped with divine homage, as he is the true Christ. Some of the American Babites now follow Dr. Kheirulla and some Dr. Goetzinger, but the latter has the official credentials, and thus the house is divided against itself.

In Baghdad in 1860 the Babite house was divided into Behaites and Azelites. In Haifa it is divided between Abbas Effendi and his two brothers Mohammed and Bedea. In America it is between Dr. Kheirulla and Dr. Goetzinger.

The "Egyptian Gazette" states that Dr. Goetzinger expected two hundred pilgrims from America to visit and worship Abbas during the present season.

On a recent visit to Haifa I called on Abbas Effendi and had a half-hour's conversation with him. My companion was Chaplain Wells, of Tennessee, recently from the Philippines, who had met at Port Saïd an American lady on her way to Haifa to visit Abbas Effendi. We met her at the hotel and had a four hours' conversation with her. She seemed fascinated or hypnotized by the Effendi. She had been converted four years ago under Mr. Moody's preaching in New York, attended the Brick Church for a time, and in some way heard of Abbas Effendi as being an eminently holy man. Said she: "I feel in his presence, as I did in Mr. Moody's presence, that he is a very holy man and brings me nearer to God than any other person." She said that she was his guest, and that every morning he expounds the New Testament in Arabic. "His two daughters, who know English, take notes and then translate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

them to me." We asked her if there were not scores of godly, learned ministers in America who could explain the New Testament in English without needing an interpreter. She said yes, but seemed to have a hazy idea that there was something different in Abbas. While we were conversing in the hotel parlor a tall man passed the door, clad in a long robe, and she whispered to us, "There goes that bad man Bedea Effendi, brother of Abbas, who wants to kill him. He is a spy."

I went out and addressed the man in Arabic, and he told me he was a younger brother of Abbas, and he had a room at this hotel. I sent word by this good lady to Abbas Effendi, and he appointed nine o'clock the next morning for an interview. Chaplain Wells went with me. The Effendi has two houses in Haifa, one for his family, in which the American lady pilgrims are entertained, and one down town, where he receives only men. Here his Persian followers meet him. They bow in worship when they meet him on the street or when they hear his voice. On Friday he prays with the Moslems in the mosque, as he is still reputed a good Mohammedan of the Shíite sect.

We entered a large reception-room, at one end of which was a long divan covered, as usual in Syria, with a white cloth. In a moment he came in and saluted us cordially with the usual Arabic compliments, and then sat down on the end of the divan next to the wall and invited us to sit next to him.

Beha Allah, the father of Abbas, used to wear a veil in the street and live secluded from the gaze of men, living in an atmosphere of mystery which greatly impressed his devout Persian followers. But Abbas Effendi, on succeeding his father, threw off this reserve, and is a man among men. He has been in Beirut often, and has a reputation of being a great scholar in Persian, Turkish, and Arabic, writing with equal ease and eloquence in all. He visits his friends in Haifa, and is a man of great affability and courtesy—traits which characterize many of the Mohammedan and Druze Sheikhs and Effendis whom I know in Beirut, Sidon, Damascus, and Mount Lebanon. After another round of salutations, I introduced myself and Chaplain Wells, and told him that, although a resident of Syria for forty-five years, I had never visited Haifa before, and, having heard and read much of his father and himself, I was glad to meet him.

He asked my profession. I told him I was an American missionary, and was connected with the American Press and Publishing House in Beirut.

"Yes," said he, "I know your Press and your books. I have been in Beirut, and knew Dr. van Dyke, who was a most genial, learned, and eloquent man, and I highly esteemed him."

I said his greatest work was the translation of the Bible into Arabic.

He at once rejoined: "Very true. It is the best translation from the original made into any Eastern language. It is far superior to the Turkish and the Persian versions. The Persian especially is very defective. Nothing is more difficult than to translate the Bible from its original tongues. The translator must fully understand the genius of both languages and grasp the inner spiritual meaning. For instance, Jesus the Christ said, 'I am the bread which came down from heaven.' Now, he did not mean that he was literally bread, but bread signifies grace and blessing; *i.e.*, I came down from heaven as grace and blessing to men's souls. But if you translate that into Persian literally, as bread, it would not be understood. The same difficulty exists," he continued, "in translating the Koran into another language."

I said that I quite agreed with him, as the English translations of the Koran are in a great part dry and vapid, but that there is a difference between translating a text and explaining it. A translator must be faithful to the text itself.

He then said that hundreds had tried to translate the Koran from Arabic into Persian, including the great Zamakhshari, and all had utterly failed.

I remarked that it was a great comfort that the Bible was so well translated into Arabic, and had been so widely distributed, and that since 1865, when Dr. van Dyke completed the translation of the whole Bible, our Press had issued more than six hundred thousand copies, and this year would issue from thirty thousand to fifty thousand copies.

I then remarked that the Mohammedans object to our use of the term "Son

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of God," and asked him if he regarded Christ as the Son of God.

He said: "Yes, I do; I believe in the Trinity. But the Trinity is a doctrine above human comprehension, and yet it can be understood."

He then asked me: "Did Christ understand the Trine personality of the Deity, *i.e.*, the Trinity?"

I said, "Most certainly."

"Then," said he, "it is understandable, yet *we* cannot understand it."

I replied, "There are many things in nature which we believe and yet cannot understand." I told him the story of the old man who overheard a young man exclaim to a crowd of his companions, "I will never believe what I cannot understand." The old man said to him, "Do you see those animals in the field—the cattle eating grass, and it turns into hair on their backs; sheep eating the same grass, and it turns into wool; and swine eating it, and it becomes bristles on their backs; do you believe this?" The youth said, "Yes." "Do you understand it?" "No." "Then," said the old man, "never say you will not believe what you do not understand."

The Effendi remarked: "Yes, that is like a similar remark made once by a Persian to the famous Zamakhshari, 'I cannot understand this doctrine of God's Unity and Eternity, and I will not believe it.' Zamakhshari replied, 'Do you understand the watery secretions of your own body?' 'No.' 'But you believe they exist? Then say no more you will not believe what you do not understand.'"

I then explained to the Effendi our view of salvation by faith in Christ; that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life, and that, being justified by faith, we have peace with God; that Christ has paid the ransom, and now God can be just, and yet the justifier of them who believe. "And does your excellency believe this?" He replied promptly, "Yes." "And do you accept the Christ as your Saviour?" He said, "Yes." "And do you believe that Jesus the Christ will come again and judge the world?" He said, "Yes."

I then drew a little nearer to him and said: "My dear friend, I am more than sixty-eight years of age, and you are almost as old, and soon we shall stand together before the judgment seat of Christ. Now I want to ask you a very plain question. I have seen in an American paper [the "Literary Digest"] a statement that an American woman, evidently of sincere character, had stated that she came to Haifa and visited you, and that when she entered your room she felt that she was in the very presence of the Son of God, the Christ, and that she held out her arms, crying, 'My Lord, my Lord,' and rushed to you, kneeling at your blessed feet, sobbing like a child. Now, I could not believe this, and thought it a newspaper invention. I wish to ask you whether this is true. Can it be right for the creature to accept the worship due only to the Creator?"

He smiled and seemed somewhat disturbed, and said, "What is this sudden change of subject? Where were we?—discoursing on the high themes of the Trinity and redemption and divine mysteries, and now you suddenly open an entirely different subject. This is entirely different; let us keep to theological themes."

I replied: "It is a change of subject, but I am seriously anxious to know whether that statement is true."

He then said very calmly, "I am only the poorest and humblest of servants."

I saw that he was not disposed to answer such a point-blank question and seemed much embarrassed, and glanced towards an attendant or disciple, a young Persian, who sat in a chair facing us.

So I took up another question. I said: "The Christ promised to send the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete. Now, the Mohammedans claim that Mohammed is the Paraclete. We claim and believe that He is the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity."

"Yes," said he, "I know that you believe that. That is your doctrine; but that is a very profound subject and very important."

I saw from his manner that he was getting weary of talking, and told him who my companion was—the Rev. Captain Wells, a United States chaplain from the Philippines, who was a strong temperance advocate, and had made a report to President McKinley urging the prohibition of the use of liquor in the United States army. He expressed his approval of the total abstinence principle and his gratifi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cation that there is a temperance reading-room in Beirut.

I then alluded to the "Episode of the Bab," written by Professor E. G. Browne, of Cambridge, and asked him if he knew Professor Browne and his book? He replied: "Professor Browne has not comprehended our views. He heard us and then heard our enemies [the Subh Azelites], and wrote down the views of all. How can he get the truth? Now, supposing that a man wanted to learn about the Jews, and you are, we will suppose, an anti-Semite. He asks you about the Jews and writes down your views. Then he asks a Rabbi and takes down his views, and prints both. How can he get at the real truth? So with Professor Browne. He sees us through the eyes of our enemies."

I then invited the Effendi to let me know when he came to Beirut, that I might call on him. He replied: "When I come to Beirut, I shall do myself the honor of calling upon you."

And then we took our leave, with the usual profuse Arabic salutations.

Now, what can one say in brief of such a man? Whether intentionally on his part or not, he is now acting what seems to be a double part—a Moslem in the mosque, a Christ, or at least a Christian mystic, at his own house. He prays with the Moslems, "There is no God but God," and expounds the Gospels as an incarnation of the Son of God. His dislike of Professor Browne comes from the fact that Professor Browne visited Subh el Azel in Cyprus and obtained from him documents which reflect seriously upon Beha Allah, and charge him with assassination and other crimes.

His declarations of belief in the Trinity and redemption through the Christ must be interpreted in the light of Sufist pantheism and of his belief in a succession of incarnations, of which his followers regard him as the last and greatest.

It is difficult to regard without indignation the Babite proselytism now being carried on in the United States. One American woman who passed through Beirut recently, *en route* for the Abbas Effendi shrine, stated that she was at first an agnostic and found that a failure; then she tried Theosophy, and found that too thin; then she tried Christian Science and obtained a diploma authorizing her to heal the sick and raise the dead, and found that a sham, and now was on her way to see what Abbas Effendi had to offer!

Surely that woman has found out what it is to feed on ashes.

At the military barracks in Beirut is a tower clock with an eastern face keeping eastern time, in which it is always twelve o'clock at sunset, and a western face keeping European time. Abbas Effendi seems to the people of Syria to have these two faces—the eastern for the Moslems and the Turkish Government by which he is kept in exile from Persia; and the western for the pilgrims who come from New York and Chicago.

On Mount Carmel are certain round stones, geodes of flint, hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The people call them Elijah's watermelons. They look smooth and round and melon-like on the outside, but inside are nothing but crystals, which would tax the digestion of a tougher man than even the stalwart Tishbite. These pilgrims are attracted by the rumor of spiritual fruits in Haifa just under the Carmel of Elijah, but they may find to their sorrow that there is no more true nourishment in them than in Elijah's watermelons.

The Master Builder

By Ernest Neal Lyon

The lowliest work he perfecteth,
Transforming, by his care,
The humble hut of Nazareth
To many mansions fair.

More wondrous still! Of earthly clay,
Misshapen, marred by sin,
He buildeth temples, day by day,
That he may work therein.

Shall Selfishness deny him sway,
Or Folly bar the door?
Dear Master, make our hearts, we pray,
Thy dwelling evermore!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price.

Abandoned Farmer (The). By Sydney H. Preston. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7 in. 288 pages. $1.25.

The reader will find here a story without much plot, but of the sort of interest that holds him. A lad is sent to the country for the summer, and all that befalls him there makes up the burden of a remarkably well told tale, concerning a lot of very entertaining people. The humor is subtle rather than broad, and ripples on in an unbroken way that keeps up a series of surprises delighting the reader's fancy from beginning to end.

And the Wilderness Blossomed. By Almon Dexter. Illustrated. H. W. Fisher & Co., Philadelphia. 5½×8¼ in. 283 pages. $2.

This is a clever story composed of the doings of a family who built up a summer home in a remote country spot in Maine. There is no especial plot, but much bright comment on the things, conditions, and people found there—and delightfully humorous and entertaining the people are. Some of the observations are keen enough to set readers to thinking. The charm of wood and field is strongly felt, and the garden that the newcomers built, and the variety of flowers raised, may give a new insight into botanical possibilities.

Antonia. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. Illustrated. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 258 pages. $1.50.

This is a charming story of life in early New York among the Dutch colonists before they were disturbed by the English. The scenes of daily life, the struggles of the colonial people of importance to maintain their dignity against Indian raids and other encroachments, are well pictured. There is a very entertaining love story, of which the somewhat haughty, willful Antonia is the heroine. All comes out well in the end for the lover, who is endowed with a goodly amount of patience. The atmosphere of the story is very pleasing. One is glad to see old New York life coming to the front in fiction.

Book of Bryn Mawr Stories (A). Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Buffum Congdon. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 296 pages. $1.20.

The difficulty that confronts the writer of college stories is well illustrated by an incident in the story that opens this volume. A graduate active in all good works is to speak at a convention on "The Educational Value of College Life." She prepares a careful and practical paper, but when she arises to speak a vision of memories and associations and inspirations comes over her, and she gives an address on the Poetry of College Spirit which her hearers call "her masterpiece," though no word of it remains with her. Even so, that illusive charm whereby young women, studious or not studious, desirous of professions or not desirous, are kept away from every other opportunity of home and social life for four happy years of retirement and study, each college historian seeks to portray, and finds no words that hold it. The stories in this volume are contributed by eleven recent graduates of Bryn Mawr. The talk is bright, and the atmosphere is somewhat more scholastic than that in the stories of other colleges, and ambitions for fellowships and degrees and classical researches are more in evidence. The undeserved charge against Bryn Mawr that her chief relaxation is "teas" is refuted by "In May Time," with its charming picture of the representation of the old English pageant of May Day. "Within Four Years" shows well the influence of college environment in mellowing and extending the individual's horizon.

Bolivian Andes (The): A Record of Climbing and Exploration. By Sir Martin Conway. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5½×8¾ in. 403 pages. $3.

Sir Martin Conway is perhaps the greatest mountain-climber in the world. This volume covers his two years' experience in the Bolivian Andes. To the general reader, however, the book's highest value lies in Sir Martin's observations on the political conditions of Bolivia and the neighboring States. In view of the conflict as to whether our Isthmian Canal should be cut through territory belonging to Colombia or that belonging to Nicaragua, Americans will also find special interest in the chapter describing the Isthmus of Panama.

Church of the Reconstruction (The): An Essay on Christian Unity. By the Rev. Edward M. Skagen. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 5×7¼ in. 152 pages. 50c.

The author does not seem to take a well-balanced view of the denominational divisions of the Church. The evils arising from them focus his attention, and he writes of them rather slashingly. There is certainly another side, and the present situation does not justify the pessimist. Nor can his contention be granted that no corporation is entitled to be called a church which does not "contain upon its roll of membership all the admittedly Christian people of the place."

Conspiracy of Catiline (The). As Related by Sallust. Revised by J. B. Greenough and M. G. Daniell. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4½×7½ in. 103 pages. 97c.

Courtship of Miles Standish and Other Poems (The). By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Edited by George Armstrong Wauchope, M.A., Ph.D. (Standard Literature Series.) The University Publishing Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 137 pages.

Dancers and Dancing: A Calm and Rational View of the Dancing Question. By the Rev. J. M. Hubbert. The Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. 5×7½ in. 44 pages. 35c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

David Livingstone. By T. Banks Maclachlan. (Famous Scots Series.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4½×7½ in. 157 pages. 75c.

The principal merit of this volume is its description of the connection between Livingstone's life-work and the latest phases of religious and political progress in Africa. In this new campaign the Free Church of Scotland led the way. The most eminent leader in the campaign was the Rev. Dr. James Stewart. He had already founded the admirable Lovedale Institution in Cape Colony, and, knowing Nyasaland well, faced the problem of the continuance of Livingstone's work there with the calm assurance of one both able and experienced as a pioneer. He proposed that a spot should be selected in Central Africa where an institution like that at Lovedale—religious, educational, industrial—might be established, and where, in time, a town might grow and become a center of Christian civilization and commerce. "And this I would call Livingstonia," he said. The Scottish Churches, the Free Church at the head, took hold of Dr. Stewart's idea with characteristic energy and thoroughness. An expedition was formed, and the command was given to Lieutenant Young, who had been with Livingstone on the Zambesi. Lieutenant Young was joined by some Scottish missionaries, and in 1875, a year and a half after the grave had closed over Dr. Livingstone's body, their little steamer was sailing over the waters of Lake Nyasa. They established the Livingstone Mission at Cape Maclear, at the lower end of the lake. Next year the Church of Scotland founded a mission at Blantyre in the highlands south of the Lake, and soon a new Universities Mission sprang up on the eastern shore. Not long after the founding of Livingstonia, Dr. Stewart went out to guide the young settlement through its early troubles. After eighteen months of service he was succeeded by Dr. Laws, who has remained ever since at the head of the mission, the main part of which has since been removed to the more elevated and healthier district of Bandawe, the post at Cape Maclear being still retained as a subsidiary station. Many out-stations have been planted, the great plateau between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, a distance of two hundred miles, being specially well covered.

Days Like These. By Edward W. Townsend. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 444 pages. $1.50.

This is a fascinating story of New York, in which society folk, tenement people, and political bosses figure. The story is well told, and the descriptions of every-day life in the metropolis are fresh and convincing; there is the rush and glow of the countless thousands, and the exhilaration of the gigantic money-making schemes. Rose Cavendish, the heroine, a poor working-girl, who inherits an enormous fortune from her uncle, marries the lawyer who manages the estate—which is exactly what every one expected her to do from the start—and these two form a dignified and rather somber background against which the minor though more interesting characters are clearly and brilliantly sketched. "Days Like These" is interesting to every one who enjoys studying the varying phases of human nature, and especially to those who know and love New York, and who believe that in the future, in spite of bossism and materialism, it is to become the most patriotic and artistically the most beautiful city in the world.

Diary of a Freshman (The). By Charles Macomb Flandrau. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 335 pages. $1.50.

The author of "Harvard Episodes" again gives us a volume on his favorite subject. This time it is the adventures and misadventures of a Western youth dropped in among the subtleties—social, academic, and sportive—of the great Eastern college. It makes an entertaining volume, and one giving some insight into college life. Some of the humor of the volume is very juvenile, but genuine in its way.

Earth's Empress and Victoria. By Carmen Reed. The Ruskin Guild, Detroit, Mich. 5×7¾ in. 160 pages. 50c.

Eaton (The) Field Note Book of Birds and Flowers: For the use of those interested in the study of nature in the field. Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, New York. 5×7½ in. 144 pages. 25c.

Exalted Praise. Edited by J. Howard Entwisle and Powell G. Fithian. MacCalla & Co., Philadelphia. 5½×8¼ in. 224 pages. 30c.

Hereford Cathedral. By James Wentworth Leigh, D.D. Illustrated. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 4½×7 in. 66 pages. 50c.

Dr. Leigh's is a compact little volume with illustrations describing one of the most interesting of English cathedrals.

History of the American People (A). By Francis Newton Thorpe. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 5½×8¼ in. 627 pages. $1.50.

Mr. Thorpe's special equipment for the work in hand is his knowledge of the important but strangely neglected field of State constitutional history. In the present volume he shows that his studies in this field embodied in his "State Constitutional History of the American People, 1776–1850" have been brought down to the present day, and every student of political history will find much of value in his discussion of recent constitution-making—particularly in Wyoming and Mississippi. Indeed, the entire chapter on "The Right to Vote," describing how it has been extended by State constitutional amendments, is one with which all teachers of history should familiarize themselves. It is to be regretted, however, that there are occasional evidences of careless work, as in the author's statement that the Mississippi Constitutional Convention rejected a property qualification to the franchise because it would disqualify "as many whites as blacks."

Holiness: A Principle—A Command—A Method. By Rev. Oliver Addison Kingsbury. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia. 5×7 in. 42 pages. 15c.

Home Life of Wild Birds (The): A New Method of the Study and Photography of Birds. By Francis Hobart Herrick. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 8×10½ in. 148 pages. $2.50.

This latest of bird books is one of the most valuable. No volume introduces us more directly and completely into the intimate life of wild birds. The illustrations (from photo-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

graphs taken at very close range) are even more interesting than the text, and call for specially favorable notice. The author's observations were made for the most part in central New Hampshire, and pertain to the common birds of the country.

How to Interpret Pictures. By Franklin B. Sawvel, A.M., Ph.D. The Round-Table Booklet, Greenville, Pa. 5½×7½ in. 174 pages. $1.

This volume includes especially interesting description of such widely diversified pictures as the Sistine Madonna, Titian's "Assumption," Leonardo's "Last Supper," Leighton's "Andromache," Rossetti's "Dante's Dream," and Trumbull's various battle scenes. The author's ten qualities or laws which enter into the make-up of a good picture could have been easily reduced, however; he gives them in the following order, which is also open to criticism: Principality, balance, unity, perspective, tone, texture, values, light and shadow, drawing, color. The author also shows a tendency towards such characterizations as "The Four Greatest Portraits of the World," "The Ten Greatest Pictures," etc. The book has an inexcusable number of typographical errors.

Idylls of the King. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. Edited by William T. Vlymen, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4¼×5¾ in. 319 pages. 25c.

Indian Basketry. By George Wharton James. 300 Illustrations. Henry Malkan, New York. 6×9½ in. 238 pages. $2.

Since the weaving whereby mankind to-day is clothed had its origin in the basket-making of some aboriginal woman, the study of basket-weaving is of ethnological interest. Mr. James's entertaining book describes the baskets and basket-makers among our own Indians in the Southwest, on the Pacific coast, and in Alaska. Every page contains pictures of quaint and beautiful specimens of the handicraft, and pictures of the Indians at work. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the desirability of retaining these arts among the Indians, and the chapter on the symbolism of the colors and patterns in the baskets explains how it is that "fine baskets, to the older Indian women, were their poems, their paintings, their sculptures, their cathedrals, their music; and the civilized world is just learning the first lessons of the aboriginal melodies and harmonies in these wickerwork masterpieces."

Inheritors (The). By Joseph Conrad and Ford M. Hueffer. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 324 pages. $1.50.

The sub-title, "An Extravagant Story," sums up fairly well the quality of this book, which is built upon a theory. The authors manufacture a plot and picture situations likely to occur among people who really believed and acted out the teachings of Nietzsche, the philosopher of force and expounder of the doctrine that might makes right, and that love, pity, and human brotherhood are but manifestations of disease and weakness. The central figure is a woman untroubled by feeling or conscience, a creature of intellect and force—the incarnation of Nietzsche's dream of the superior being who would and ought to inherit the earth after the present order founded upon Christianity, which this philosopher calls the deification of the weak, has been overthrown. With this theory for an underlying motive the authors build an ingenious plot. There are clever conversations and some sharp satire on existing conditions both in Paris and London. It is a piece of keen mental play, but is not satisfactory as a story.

Johannes. By Hermann Sudermann. Edited by F. G. G. Schmidt, Ph.D. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4½×6½ in. 126 pages.

Journal of the C. I. V. in South Africa (The). By Major-General W. H. Mackinnon. Illustrated. John Murray, London. 5×8 in. 251 pages.

This is an impressive account of the war in South Africa. It is not so picturesquely written as have been the books of trained newspaper correspondents; but the simplicity and straightforwardness of its diary narration is stronger, perhaps, than anything else could be. General Mackinnon, who was in command of the "C. I. V."—the London "City Imperial Volunteers"—should be complimented on his journal, which has a double value in being a personal and official account. It may be remembered that this particular corps accompanied Lord Kitchener in one of his many attempts to capture General De Wet, and General Mackinnon throws light on the futility of those efforts. While recognizing that their failure must surely prolong the war, General Mackinnon claims that no discredit need attach to the British, for the Boer convoy was composed of Cape carts, whereas the British was made up of ox or mule wagons. "Then he [De Wet] knows every inch of the country, he can fight a rear-guard action on these kopjes continually, and, being in front of us, he can keep on commandeering fresh animals of all kinds." The American critic, however, will think that, after the experience of over a year's fighting, while this may explain, it does not excuse. The present volume stands out from all other books on the Boer war because it is also the account of the experiences of many men never trained to be soldiers. Among those composing the corps there were men of leisure, engineers, civil service and bank clerks, publishers, lawyers, surveyors, bankers, jewelers, architects, druggists, schoolmasters, and accountants. General Mackinnon asked one of his sentries what his profession was, and the man replied: "I have none, sir, but my amusement in life is archæology, and I was going this very week to Athens and the Levant."

Laboratory Course in Plant Physiology (A). By William F. Ganong, Ph.D. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 147 pages. $1.

Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff and Her Correspondence with Guy de Maupassant. With a Foreword by Jeannette L. Gilder. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 157 pages. $1.10.

A little volume full of interest as a contribution to the literature of the psychology of genius. There is nothing in it which differentiates it sharply from the earlier volume except a brief correspondence between Marie

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bashkirtseff and Guy de Maupassant, which throws a good deal of light on two very morbid and two very gifted persons. The diary, like everything that Marie Bashkirtseff wrote, shows a rare spirit eaten into by an intense self-consciousness; but when one remembers that this gifted girl became aware almost at the same moment of the possession of great gifts and of the approach of fatal disease, it is impossible not to approach her work, however morbid, from a sympathetic point of view.

Lichtenstein. After the German of Wilhelm Hauff. Adapted for English Readers by L. L. Weedon. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 305 pages. $1.50.

This is a quality of story likely to keep the lover of good old long-drawn-out romance awake far into the night. The scenes are laid in southern Germany and near the Black Forest. The story has adventure as well as that home charm peculiar to German romance. The plot is too complicated to outline in brief notice, but unfolds interestingly, after the long, formless fashion of the German novel. Those who enjoy stir, movement, plot, sentiment, with touches of the vaguely mysterious thrown in, will not be disappointed in this lengthy tale.

Little Lower than the Angels (A). By Clarence Lathbury. The Swedenborg Publishing Association, Germantown, Pa. 4½×7 in. 201 pages. 40c.

This is a work of literary ability suffused with high ideality. Mr. Lathbury follows Swedenborg's general line of thought. He sees the spiritual pervading the natural, and finds the natural ever suggesting the spiritual. His tone is quickening, a constant summons to come up higher to the mount of vision; there is a note of conviction in it, as of one who knows through profound experience.

Love-in-a-Mist. By Post Wheeler. The Camelot Co., New York. 5½×7½ in. 216 pages.

Marie-Louise et le Duc de Reichstadt. By H. A. Guerber. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4½×6½ in. 101 pages. 25c.

Materials for French Composition. By Sarah Brigham. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4¼×6½ in. 24 pages. 12c.

Mosquitoes: How they Live; How they Carry Disease; How they are Classified; How they may be Destroyed. By L. O. Howard, Ph.D. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 241 pages. $1.50.

This is an admirable survey of the subject, especially from the practical side, presenting the results of experimentation in destroying the mosquitoes and relieving afflicted communities from their visitations, with diagrams, illustrations, and full practical directions; a book which ought to be very widely known, because its diffusion, if its information is wisely used, will bring relief to a great many localities.

New Basis of Geography (The). By Jacques W. Redway. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 229 pages. 50c.

What the title indicates is a recognition of the relation of geographic environment both to political history and to economic development, as fundamental to a proper teaching of geography. The book is accordingly intended for the indoctrination of teachers. It is both an enlightening and a stimulating book for those to whom its fundamental conception of the relation between environment and activities is new. The author is rather prone to hasty generalizations, which, as well as some obvious literary faults, the editor has occasionally failed to correct. New Englanders certainly did not build their ships of white pine, as implied on page 103. Nor is it true that the Northern States abolished slavery for economical reasons.

Our Friend the Charlatan. By George Gissing. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. $1.50.

This story, like all this author's work, reveals some very able character-drawing, worked out in a manner that gives the reader plenty of breathing-space ere he reaches the end. There is measure, force, ease, in the way in which the characters unfold their natures. The story has merit similar to that which characterized "John Thistleton." The scenes are laid in England, and mainly among people in the higher walks of social life. The interplay is intricate and leaves a sense of substance.

Our Governments. By Laura Donnan. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 5¼×7½ in. 325 pages.

This book contains many original documents of value to advanced students and to teachers of elementary students. Among these are the Mayflower Compact of 1620; the Articles of Confederation of 1645 between the Puritan colonies of New England—Maine being excluded because it had established the Episcopal Church, and Rhode Island because it was an asylum for people of any religion and no religion; Franklin's Plan of Union in 1754; Franklin's Examination before Parliament in 1765; and other papers of similar historical importance. The knowledge that comes from the examination of these documents differs as much in value from that which comes from examining some one else's description of them, as the first hand differs from second hand in any other field.

Pair of Patient Lovers (A). By W. D. Howells. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 368 pages. $1.15.

Here are five short stories in Mr. Howells's characteristically careful manner, very quiet in tone, and pervaded by a gentle, unobtrusive, genuine humor.

Philosophy of Mental Healing (The). By Leander Edmund Whipple. (Third Edition.) The Metaphysical Publishing Co., New York. 5¼×7¾ in. 234 pages. $1.25.

Rape of the Lock (The): An Essay on Man: and Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot. By Alexander Pope. Edited by Henry W. Boynton, M.A. (The Riverside Literature Series.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 105 pages. Paper, 15c.

Raymond, Jack. By E. L. Voynich. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 300 pages. $1.50.

In this story the author of "The Gadfly" shows the same force which was so conspicuous in the earlier book, but she has written a tale which is even more unpleasant than its predecessor; a story of English public-school life which hints very plainly at some of the worst vices of that life, and which is so frank

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and touched throughout with such misery that it is essentially an unwholesome book; it would better not have been written. If the subject was to be treated, it ought to have been approached from another point of view, and it is very questionable whether certain topics ought to be presented in fiction.

Reformation, The: A Religious and Historical Sketch. By the Rev. J. A. Babington, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¾×9 in. 362 pages. $4.

The works of Ranke, Prescott, Fisher, Merle d'Aubigné, and others come to mind as one turns page after page of this capitally written history in point of condensation, though in point of style it could hardly rank with the above-named authors. Its fine paper and clear print accord well with the author's concise and illuminative plan. As a well-ordered sketch, his history may possibly yet take rank as a standard work. Its chief merit lies in the balance and poise of Mr. Babington's outlook; while an ardent Protestant and painting Roman Catholic oppression as it deserves, he seems "of an equal mind," as Cicero would say, towards all evangelical Protestant bodies. We like especially his severe comment on Luther's fomenting of the unhappy sacramentarian controversy between German and Swiss reformers.

Republic of Plato (The). Book I. Translated by Alexander Kerr. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 5×7½ in. 60 pages.

School and College Speaker. Edited by Wilmot Brookings Mitchell. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 358 pages.

In the range of its selections from the works of distinguished men this is eminently a twentieth-century book. Comparatively few of the authors who have furnished its material have passed off the stage of public interest. The first hundred pages are devoted to a succinct presentation of the essential principles and rules of elocution. Nearly all of the selections given for declamation have been tested in prize-speaking competitions and class-room work in Bowdoin College.

Stirring Facts: An Address on China. By Rev. Llewellyn James Davies. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia. 5×8½ in. 39 pages. Paper bound, 10c.

Story of the Dominion (The). By J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S. Illustrated. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. 7×9 in. 644 pages.

This work by no means supplants Dr. Bourinot's fine histories of Canada, but it fills a niche of its own. It is a popular compendium of history, clearly printed and amply illustrated. The text is well done and appeals especially to young readers. It fulfills the author's desire to give an interesting narrative of great events in such a way as to afford a graphically summarized review instead of a dry list of occurrences. For this reason he has not included foot-notes and bibliographical references. The book should command wide reading.

Substitutes for the Saloon. By Raymond Calkins. With Tables and Diagrams. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 397 pages. $1.30.

A broad, well-balanced, helpful book which will receive attention in our editorial columns.

Sunny Southerner (A). By Julia Magruder. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 194 pages.

The substance of this story tallies well with its name. It is sunny, readable, and wholesome. There are contrasts of Northerners and Southerners, and the bright, vivacious, sensible Southern heroine is given the opportunity to deal some well-deserved snubs to a Northern male prig. The inevitable colored "mammy" of course plays her part, and a pleasant love story closes the scene.

Tales from Natal. By A. R. R. Turnbull. T. Fisher Unwin, London. 5×7½ in. 182 pages.

These stories about the Boers and the blacks of South Africa give as realistic an account as we have ever seen of actual conditions in the high regions of Natal. The stories are well worth reading.

Theories of Industrial Liberty. A Thesis. By the Rev. William M. Balch, Ph.D. The Herald Printing Co., Wooster, Ohio. 5½×9 in. 43 pages.

Tribulations of a Princess (The). By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5½×8½ in. 379 pages. $2.25.

This is a book likely to be perused by a large number of fascinated readers who would penetrate the secret of the identity of this personage who purports to give her story to the public. It is an interesting story, as a whole, full of detail concerning a mode of life from which people in general are shut off and would therefore fain know more about. In this narrative glimpses are obtained into court circles and their intrigues, and the horrors that may lurk behind a glittering surface. The princess as pictured by herself is a delightful creature, and the view she affords into her early child life with her father is charming. Following her father's death comes her mother's worldly scheming, her own loveless marriage and its hideous results. The manner in which the high-bred girl carries herself is finely told. On the whole, the average woman reader is likely to lay the book down with a sigh of relief at the thought that she was not born a princess.

When Eve Was Not Created, and Other Stories. By Hervey White. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 4¾×7½ in. 220 pages. $1.25.

This book comprises a series of short stories, highly imaginative in character, studies for the most part rather than stories, not without fault, but showing poetic feeling and poetic insight. In one story at least, that which recounts the experience of the Mormon wife, the writer has done an admirable piece of work, full of reality and pathos.

With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple. By Susie Carson Rijnhart, M.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 400 pages. $1.50.

This is an extraordinary narrative of missionary heroism. Mrs. Rijnhart, with her husband and his associate, Mr. Ferguson, leaving our Pacific coast in 1894, undertook to penetrate Asia to the Tibetan frontier as independent missionaries. Mr. Rijnhart had shortly before visited the region, and had been so favorably received as to encourage his return to stay. As the record of a traveler in barbarous lands but little known, Mrs. Rijnhart's book is sufficiently interesting. The tragic issue of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mission in the death of her little son born there, the murder of her husband by robbers, and the extreme suffering through which she made her escape from the country, adds pathos to her story, with admiration of her unabated purpose to promote the evangelization of the forbidding land which she still regards as an inviting field.

World of Graft (The). By Josiah Flynt. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 216 pages. $1.25.

This volume from the pen of the man who went "Tramping with Tramps" in order to learn the secrets of their mode of existence is a really valuable addition to sociological lore. It is given in the form of personal talks with thieves and sharpers of divers grades among the denizens of the nether world. The author shows us their philosophy of life, and pictures in their own speech their opinions concerning the powers that be; how politics are run, how the police force connives with criminals, how judge and lawyers are bought, and why political bosses do not really put down vice. We have it from the lips of the parties most interested that nearly two-thirds of all they make by crooked living goes to paying the various ruling powers for letting them alone. The reader is likely to be surprised at the discovery of the keen sense of existing conditions possessed by thieves, and how plainly they see that these conditions could be changed by the people at large if only they awoke to a full sense of exercising their rights.

Notes and Queries

It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address. Any book named in Notes and Queries will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Outlook so frequently states that there is no longer any question of the historical proof of the divinity of Jesus Christ, including also, I suppose, that of the Resurrection, of the immaculate conception, and the miraculous birth, upon which the matter seems so largely to hinge, that I should esteem it a great favor if it would print such proof in succinct, graspable form for the busy reader. I know that you have frequently given valuable books of reference, but I have been too busy to look them up. And doubtless you have also printed the proofs for which I ask, but I must have overlooked them. Something which I could commit to memory, and reassure myself with, as I rush on with my work, would afford me the greatest practical help and comfort. C. J.

The divinity of Christ depends not on how he came into the world, but on what he was in the world—divinely holy, ever one with God in thought and will and act. This appears not only from the Gospel narratives, but from the impression of his transcendent character upon his disciples, and upon subsequent history. The same historical evidence which a stone monument exhibits on a battleground is exhibited by the monumental testimony which the observance of the Lord's Day from the first generation of Christians to the present gives of the resurrection—that is, of some sort of reappearance of the crucified Master. No stronger historical proof can be demanded than the co-existence of such an institution with the testimony of Paul in an authentic document dating twenty-two years after the event (1 Corinthians xv.). To this must be added the existence of Christianity as a force and of the Church as an organization, both of which depend historically on the divine character and the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Four or five years ago I read one of Dr. Abbott's sermons which defined God as Law. If he is Law—and I believe all his actions to be governed by eternal laws—what is the need of prayer except to make us humble and submissive? He is the Infinite, Supreme, and All-Wise, we in every respect the opposite. I cannot, therefore, see any good reason why prayer should be used to prevent anything in his plan. And since his laws are eternal, it is difficult for me to reconcile this doctrine with that of a personal God. Please enlighten me; for a step more would lead me to agnosticism. M.

God is our law in the sense that what he is and what he does is the rule for our being and doing in conformity to him. The Bible so puts it: "Be ye holy, for I am holy." The right idea of prayer is not of getting him to do our will, but of helping us to do his will by engaging us in reverent and trustful communion with him. By the laws of God, as seen in nature, are meant his methods of operation in bringing things to pass. We soon learn by experience that in everything involving any human agency God never brings anything to pass without some sort of human co-operation. Prayer is simply one form of human co-operation with God, through its endeavor to link and lift our wills to his will in unity of endeavor. One great error in this matter is the idea that prayer seeks to change God. It seeks rather to change our relation to God, to rectify our attitude toward him and toward his methods. For a book that will help you, see "A Religion that will Wear" (T. Whittaker, New York, $1.25).

Please state in what sense you believe in the divinity of Christ. Does The Outlook believe in the "Immaculate Conception" and the ascension of the physical body of Christ? Since you discard the "theory of the fall of man," of what consequence is it whether Christ be divine or not, conceding, of course, that he could have lived the life he did live without any special creative act? G. W. C.

We believe that Christ is divine in the sense in which only his disciples could have understood his saying at the Last Supper, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," *i. e.*, the moral image of God. The "Immaculate Conception" is the term for the Roman Catholic doctrine that Jesus' mother was conceived without taint of original sin. You probably mean the Miraculous Conception of Jesus. This doctrine the Apostles never preached, if one can judge by the silence of their letters; we accept it, but do not attach importance to it. The physical ascension of Christ does not belong to the original tradition. Mark, except in the later appendix (xvi., 9-20), does not refer to any ascension. In Luke xxiv., 51, the words describing it are wanting in the oldest MSS., and are bracketed in critical editions. Whether human frailty and sin be the result of an original fall from a perfect state, or the survival of the original conditions of humanity, there is the same need of receiving through a divine revelation and a divine redeemer the regenerating power which the Gospel attributes to Christ (see John i., 12).

Kindly inform me of any book used for cavalry instruction or which describes rules and movements, etc., of the United States cavalry. S. Y.

The "Cavalry Drill Regulations," United States Army, 1896; the "Service of Security and Information" (Wagner); "Horses, Bridles, and Saddles" (Carter).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Correspondence

The Supreme Court Decisions

I.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In reference to your editorial of June 8 in regard to the Porto Rican tariff cases and to your statement that the decision was a clear and unperplexed one, permit me to call your attention to the following: Dividing the judges into groups according to their opinions, we may denote Justices Fuller, Harlan, Brewer, and Peckham by 4A; similarly, Justices White, Gray, Shiras, and McKenna may be denoted by 4B; Justice Brown may be denoted by C. Now, 4A plus C, delivering the majority opinion of the Court, held that Porto Rico was a Territory and integral part of the United States (De Lima case). In this same case 4B, delivering the minority opinion, decided that Porto Rico was in possession of, but not a part of, the United States. In the Downes case immediately following, 4B plus C decided that the Foraker Act was Constitutional: 4B because Porto Rico was not a Territory but only a possession of the United States; and C, notwithstanding that Porto Rico was a Territory of the United States. The minority opinion handed down by 4A held that, as Porto Rico was a Territory of the United States and an integral part thereof, the Foraker Act was unconstitutional. You will thus see that in paragraphs numbered II. and III. of your editorial you have confounded the opinion of 4A plus C, which was a majority opinion stating that Porto Rico was a Territory and integral part of the United States, with the minority opinion delivered by 4B, and cited under paragraph III. of your editorial, stating that Porto Rico is a possession but not a part of the United States. In other words, you have quoted a majority opinion and a minority opinion and have made them both majority opinions, although as a matter of fact there was only one Justice who held to both positions. As to your statement that the opinion was clear, etc., it need only be added that four judges held that as Porto Rico was a bona-fide Territory, imposts could not be levied; and that four held that as Porto Rico was not a bona-fide Territory, imposts could be levied; and that one held that though Porto Rico was a bona-fide Territory, imposts could be levied. Moreover, it is distinctly stated in the majority opinion of the Downes case that Justices White, Shiras, McKenna, and Gray agree in the conclusion, but by no means in the reasoning, of Justice Brown. Justice Gray, also, is not in complete accord with Justices Shiras, White, and McKenna. And, finally, Justice Brown does not agree with himself in the De Lima and Downes cases; nor is it easy to reconcile at all points the two opinions delivered by Justice White.

It would seem that in such an important decision of the Court it is the duty of a magazine of standing to correct errors of its publication when they should be found to be errors.

MANSFIELD ALLAN.

New York City.

II.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Your usual accuracy seems to me to be lacking in your interpretation of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rico cases, as published in The Outlook for the present week. On page 337 you represent the majority of the Court as holding that "the United States can possess territory which is not incorporated in and made a component part of the Nation;" and further on you say that the case "decides that the United States may own territory which is not a part of the United States and may govern dependent peoples who are not citizens of the United States." That represents the position of four of the Justices. But it seems to me that, as your readers will generally understand it, it misrepresents the position of Mr. Justice Brown, who with them makes up the majority. While he does hold that the new possessions are not part of "the United States" within the meaning of the revenue clauses of the Constitution, his argument is that those clauses do not apply to any of the Territories of the United States. He does not, therefore, declare that Congress has any greater power, or that the Constitution has any less force, over Porto Rico and the other new possessions than over the other

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Territories of the United States, except so far as the Constitution may have been expressly extended over the latter by the organic acts under which they are organized. Will not the readers of The Outlook understand from your article that the recent decisions place the new possessions in the position of dependencies quite different from and lower than the position of our other Territories? If so, will they not be misled?

If Mr. Justice Brown, who stands entirely alone in his contention that the Territories are not a part of the United States within the meaning of the revenue and other clauses of the Constitution, should become convinced that in thus differing from all the other Justices of the Court he is mistaken, his declared views on the other questions would logically compel him to join the present minority and overthrow the legislation in question. In any event, it is certain that there is not a majority of the Court, but only a minority, who agree that the United States can acquire and govern dependencies which are not as much a part of the United States as any of our other territories have been that were acquired either by conquest or purchase.

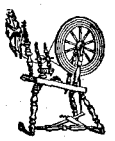
The wide circulation and influence of The Outlook makes it important that its interpretation of the decision of the Court should be such as to preclude any wrong impression as to its effect.

BURDETT A. RICH.

Rochester, N. Y.

[We should think that the first of these correspondents had read only newspaper reports of the Supreme Court decision. In the De Lima case the decision of the Court was rendered by Justice Brown, whose opening sentence is: "The case raises the single question whether territory acquired by the United States by cession from a foreign power remains a 'foreign country,' within the meaning of the tariff laws;" and he further adopts the definition of a foreign country furnished by Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Story as "one exclusively within the sovereignty of a foreign nation and without the sovereignty of the United States." There is nothing in the decision of the Court in the De Lima case to indicate that the Court regarded Porto Rico as in any sense an "integral part of the United States." There is more reason for the criticism of our second correspondent, but we do not think that criticism well founded. Justice Gray, Justice Brown, and Justice White all agree in the opinion that (we quote from Justice Gray) "the civil government of the United States cannot extend immediately and of its own force over territory acquired by war," and that "so long as Congress has not incorporated the territory into the United States, neither military occupation nor cession by treaty makes the conquered territory domestic territory in the sense of the revenue laws." While there are some differences of opinion indicated in the arguments of the Justices, as is usual in such cases, the decision of the majority of the Court is, in our judgment, perfectly clear: first, that when territory is acquired by the treaty-making power of the United States it ceases to be foreign territory; second, that such territory cannot be incorporated into the United States by the treaty-making power alone—that is, by the President and Senate—but can be incorporated only by the action of Congress representing the will of the Nation. The question whether any territory of the United States is an integral part of the United States does not depend in the least, in the opinion of any one of the Judges, on the mere geographical question of its locality or its contiguity to other territories, but wholly upon the question whether the territory has been by act of Congress explicitly or impliedly incorporated in the United States. The decisions all relate only to the levying of duties; the decision in the Downes case only holds that the clause of the Constitution respecting the uniformity of duties does not apply to such territories as have not been incorporated by act of Congress in the United States. To quote the words of Justice Brown "There is a clear distinction between such provisions as go to the very root of the power of Congress to act alone, irrespective of time and place, and such as are operative only 'throughout the United States' or among the several States." We have carefully re-examined the full official reports of the decisions in the several cases in the light of our correspondents' criticisms, and unhesitatingly reaffirm our original interpretation of these decisions. —THE EDITORS.]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Registered Trade Mark

Underwear Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm which the Dr. Deimel Linen Mesh Underwear is arousing among its wearers and the readiness and sincerity with which they recommend it to their friends are noteworthy. This underwear is positively delightful and invigorating to the skin. Besides it greatly aids in sustaining an even, comfortable temperature of the body.

Samples of the materials from which the garments are made and a booklet giving fullest information may be had at

The Linen Store.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d St., N. Y.

HEALTHY BABIES ARE THOSE RAISED ON

BORDEN'S

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

SEND "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us

Reduced Prices ON Suits and Skirts

IF you will act quickly, you will be able to secure a decided bargain in a suit or skirt. Many of the fabrics from which we make these garments are equally suitable for either Summer or early Fall wear, but you must act quickly, however, if you wish to take advantage of the large assortment which we are now offering.

Suits and Skirts made to order at one-third less than regular prices—

perfect in fashion, shape, and workmanship. Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this reduction.

These offerings and others:

Suits, former price $10, reduced to $6.67. $12 Suits reduced to $8. $15 Suits reduced to $10. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34. $25 Suits reduced to $16.67.

Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34. $6 Skirts reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67. $12 Skirts reduced to $8.

Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $9 Skirts reduced to $6.

Taffeta Jackets, former price $15, reduced to $10.

There are no reductions on Wash Suits or Skirts, but our prices are extremely reasonable.

Wash Suits, $4 up. Wash Skirts, $3 up.

We are also closing out Sample Suits and Skirts (which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom) *at one-half of regular prices.*

Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List sent *free* at once upon request. If any garment ordered therefrom should not please you, send it back. *We will refund your money.*

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Name them and you're hungry

Bremner's Butter Wafers

Exquisitely thin, temptingly light and creamy. Delicate enough to stimulate a poor appetite—substantial enough to satisfy it when aroused.

National Biscuit Company.

THE NORDRACH MILK and REST CURE

STAMFORD, CONN.

Nature's cure, most successful for stomach, liver, and bladder troubles. Incipient tuberculosis treated on the Nordrach system in separate establishment. Weight increased from two and one-half to seven pounds per week. Send for book.

Mason & Hamlin

Church, Chapel, Lodge, ORGANS School and Home.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

3 and 5 W. 18th St., New York

OMO DRESS SHIELD

Only Perfect Shield Made

Why?

Because it is

Absolutely Odorless

Absolutely Impervious

Hygienically Pure

Warranted to Wear

Can be Washed

These are the five essential features of a perfect Dress Shield.

The Omo Shield is recommended by the journal of health for its hygienic qualities.

Sold at all dry goods stores in the United States. If your dealer does not keep them, send 25c. for a sample pair to the

OMO MANUFACTURING CO., Middletown, Conn.

Bargains in Violins

An opportunity to get a fine instrument very low. Students violins (dated 1700—1830) from $50 up. Concert instruments by the old masters, in fine preservation, from $150 up. Note these few examples: Testore 1750, $150; Grancino, $200; Pressenda, $200; Gabrielli, $200; Kloz, $125; Old Strad copy, $100, and many others. Four magnificent Stradivarius, Guarnerius and Amati very low. Send for our beautiful catalog of old violins (Free). Contains historical sketches of the old masters of Cremona and Brescia from 1540; illustrated; with fac-simile labels, also a descriptive list of old violins possessing the pure mellow tone, and costing from $25.00 to $5,000.00. A formal Certificate of Genuineness accompanies each violin. Monthly payments accepted.

A SPECIAL OFFER. We will send several old violins on approval and allow ten days examination.

LYON & HEALY, 17 Adams St., Chicago

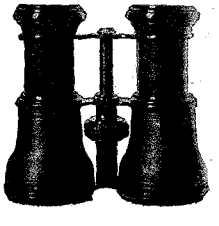
ENAMELED STEEL

COOKING UTENSIL

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street



OUR TOURIST GLASS

represents the highest optical efficiency and mechanical perfection. Wonderfully sharp and large field. Unexcelled for Field, Marine, or Opera. Compact and strong. Leather case and strap. Finish: black $10.50. Same in aluminum $5. Sent, ex. prepaid, on receipt of price, or C. O. D. for inspection on payment of 50c. ex. charges. CLAFLIN OPTICAL CO., Masonic Temple, Washington

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

"Of all inventions, the alphabet and printing-press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distance have done most for civilization."—*Macaulay.*

Map of the New York Central Lines

A system of 10,453 miles of railway in the populous territory east of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, furnishing luxurious and rapid transportation facilities for more than one-half of the entire population of the United States.

Details of rates and trains given by any New York Central ticket agent.

A copy of "America's Summer Resorts" will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a postage-stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Ever Made the Trip?

While it has always been a beautiful trip over the LACKAWANNA RAILROAD to Buffalo, it the fact has not been so generally known as it has of late, and the result is that the increase of traffic is very large. One of the most talked of pieces of scenery the Delaware Water Gap, and would pay any one who has ever made the trip to Buffalo by way of the LACKAWANNA to take and view this beautiful spot. Another great advantage is the shortness of the route. It is a fact that the LACKAWANNA is the shortest road to Buffalo.—*Insurance Times.*

THE SEA BEACH AT EBB TIDE

A BOOK which might have for its sub-title "How to Know the Seashore"—invaluable to all who go to the seaside—superbly illustrated. Send for circular; a postal card will bring it. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Weldon & North Western Ry.

Popular Tourist Route in "Olde England." Chester, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, English Lakes, Scotland, etc.
Special Vestibuled Trains
LIVERPOOL (Riverside) to LONDON
On arrival of Steamers from America.
Baggage (Hold) checked N. Y. to London.
Full information, Folders, Guides, etc., C. WAND, Agent, 852 Broadway, N. Y.

Your Summer Plans

may perhaps be more easily arranged if you will let the Recreation Department of The Outlook assist you.

Write stating section you desire to learn about and the price you wish to pay for accommodations

A charge of *twenty-five cents* is made for each inquiry, and the answer comes by early mail prepaid.

The Recreation Department THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Nova Scotia The Cool, Restful NEW SUMMERLAND

THE MOST POPULAR AND DIRECT ROUTE IS BY THE

Steamers from LEWIS WHARF, BOSTON, at 2 P.M. every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Yarmouth for all points in the Maritime Provinces.

YARMOUTH LINE

Additional sailings during the summer months.

For guide-books, descriptive folders, and other information address

H. F. HAMMOND, Agent, YARMOUTH STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited)
43 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Mass.

The "LAND OF EVANGELINE" in

Nova Scotia

The Delightful Vacation Land of America

Reached by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Line from Boston. Three palatial twin-screw, nineteen-knot steamers, "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Prince Edward," in service present season.

PRESENT SAILINGS. Steamer leaves Boston, Long Wharf (foot State St.), Tuesday and Friday 4 P.M.

DAILY SERVICE begins about June 30.

UNDER 14 HOURS FROM BOSTON

For full information as to sailings, rates, etc., also delightfully written guide-book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," mailed free, write to J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt., 228 Washington St., Boston.

Travel

EUROPEAN TRAVEL

Miss Weldon will take six young ladies abroad. Restricted. Highest references. Address for prospectus of the trip, Miss WELDON, "The Moorings," Howard, Pa.

EUROPE in Party of 10 Persons only. **Cunard Express Stmrs. first class.** 62 days, Scotland, Switzerland, etc., as in past 7 yrs. *Also 2 good tours, Eng., Paris,* ITALY, etc., $170 up. H. A. TODD, A.M., Corona P.O., N Y. City.

Travel

A Practical Outing.—Vacation School for Boys, Oxford, Me. July and August. Cottage homes. Study and recreation delightfully combined. Weekly excursions in geology, botany, etc. Golfing, swimming, boating, fishing. Coaching trip through the White Mts. A. F. CALDWELL, A.M., Prin.

20 Tours to Europe. Programmes on application. Rundreise tickets at 30% reduction from ordinary rates. ANGLO-AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 1358 Broadway, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

TRAVEL

GOING TO EUROPE?

In choosing a tour it is safe to follow the majority; one can't afford to be careless about so important a matter. Your money (certainly) and your comfort and health (perhaps) are involved. There is only one world-wide tourist firm—**THOS. COOK & SON.** Go where you will, you can't get away from them. **"The best is always the cheapest."**

BOOKLETS giving full information regarding ALL our EUROPEAN TOURS for this season can be had for the asking. **50 Parties, $175 to $1,000.** Also Independent Steamship and Railroad tickets everywhere; **rates** always the **lowest.**

SHALL WE SEND YOU DETAILS?

THOS. COOK & SON

NEW YORK, 261 and 1185 Broadway; Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco etc.

PLANT LINE TO THE **Maritime Provinces**

offers greatest diversity for a summer outing. Charming sea trips, long or short, up to-date ships. Magnificent Lake and Inland scenery, delightful climate. The best salmon and trout fishing and caribou shooting in America. Hospitable people, good living, cheap rates. Send a postage-stamp for booklets, colored maps, etc., telling all about it. **J. A. FLANDERS, Passenger Agent, 20 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.**

GOING ABROAD on a BICYCLE TRIP? Send for "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad."

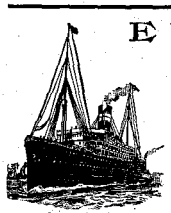
LEYLAND LINE

BOSTON LIVERPOOL LONDON

Sailing regularly. 1st cabin, $60 upwards, depending on steamer.

SS. Winifredian	(New)	10,500 tons,	June 20
" Devonian	"	11,000 "	July 10
" Cestrian		9,000 "	" 17
" Winifredian	(New)	10,500 "	" 24
" Caledonian to London		"6,000 "	" 13

F. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Gen'l Agents
115 State St., Boston



EUROPE

Sail from **Boston** by the New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers of the

Dominion Line

For Queenstown & Liverpool. S.S. Commonwealth, 13,000 tons; New England, 11,600 tons; Canada, 9,000 tons.

For descriptive matter and sailings address
Dominion Line, 77 State St., Boston

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT

AND ON

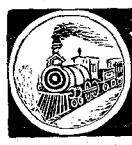
LAKE CHAMPLAIN

$4.00 and upward per week. Send 4c. postage for Illustrated Book.

A. W. ECCLESTONE, S.P.A.
385 Broadway, N. Y.

COACHINGS IN ENGLAND

Great Britain and Continental Tours, June 29 and July 10, $265 upward. Pan-American Tours, July 9, Aug. 6, etc. Address for circulars, HONEYMAN'S PRIVATE TOURS, Plainfield, N. J.; or apply personally at 123 Liberty St., Room 309, New York.



QUEBEC AND LAKE St JOHN RY.

The New Route to the Far-Famed Sagu

and the only rail route to the delightful Su mer resorts and fishing grounds north Quebec and to Lake St. John and Chicoutı through the Canadian Adirondacks. Tra connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay ste ers for Tadousac, Cacouna, Murray Bay, Quebec. A round trip unequaled in Ame through matchless forest, mountain, river lake scenery, down the majestic Saguenay daylight and back to the Fortress City, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts on the lower St. L rence, with their chain of commodious hotels. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accom dation for 300 guests. Connections for Grand Mère, and the Celebrated Shawenegan Falls. Appl New York to J. W. ALLISON, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., and to ticket agents of all principal cities beautifully illustrated guide-book free. ALEX. HARDY, G.P.A.; J. G. SCOTT, Genl. Mgr., Quebec,

---

Travel

FOREIGN TRAVEL

EUROPEAN TOURS
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
$225 AND UPWARDS

Small parties conducted by university men.
Send for illustrated circulars.

DUNNING & SAWYER
106 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER CAMPS

WILDMERE Boys' camp on Maine lake. Friends School masters in charge. Boating, fishing, tutoring, mountain trips. Ten vacancies. Illustrated booklet. FRANK H. SWAN, Westbrook, Me.

Camp Ingleview FOR BOYS On shore of Lake Winnipesaukee, near Centre Harbor, N. H. Recreation and study during July and August. The health, happiness, and manly conduct of boys the chief aim. For particulars address C. W. HALEY, Milford, Mass.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Austria

European Summer Resort

Innsbruck TYROL, AUSTRIA 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Modern conveniences. Best references. **HOTEL TIROL** (open all the year).

Illustrative pamphlets, descriptive, respectively, of Innsbruck and of the driving trip from Innsbruck to Oberammergau, sent gratis on application. CARL LANDSEE, Prop.

Germany

Bad Nauheim

PENSION VICTORIA

Parkstrasse 34. First class. Lift. The Misses E. and T. SCHNEIDER.

B. BADEN. Hotel d'Angleterre. Magnificently redecorated, first-class hotel. Finest position opposite Kurhaus and Park. Every modern comfort. Restaurant.

WEISSER HIRSCH, Schwarzburg, Thuringia, Germany. First-class family hotel. Best sanitary improvements. Tennis, trout angling, dark room. *Patronized by H. M. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.* Apply for illustrated pamphlets.

Italy

PISA (Italy)

GRAND HOTEL American home, very moderate terms. German management.

Switzerland

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
Grand Hotel Riche-Mont

First-class. Splendidly situated. Patronized by Americans. Write for tariff and pamphlet.

Hotel Euler, Bâle, Switzerland

Opp. Central Station. Electric light. Lift. Extensive grounds. BUCHER-DURRER, Prop.

England

HOTEL METROPOL

LONDON

This famous hotel has long been favored stopping-place for American itors. Most central position in Nor umberland Avenue, Trafalgar Squ Convenient for the West-end and all cl places of interest. It belongs to Gordon Company, who are the grea hotel proprietors in the world and h carried hotel management to the high state of perfection.

Cable address
METROPOLE LONDON

London Board residence in pl ant house, facing grou of Foundling; near Brit. Museum. Te mod. Miss B., 29 Guilford St., Russell S

Canada

THE HOTEL BRA

BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

CANADA

Delightful Summer Climat

YACHTING, CANOEING, BATHI GOLF, TENNIS, AND BOWL ING GREENS

The Hotel is of modern construction equipment. Situated on the North B of Lake Ontario.

Only two hours' ride from Pan-American or Niagara Fal

Illustrated Booklet on application. open. WACHENHUSEN & BOG

Avenue House McGill Coll. A Montreal

Family Hotel, $1.50 to $2.00 per day rangements made also by week or mont

---

YARMOUTH NOV SCO

Summer temperature 70°. No flies, n laria, no hay fever. Delightful drives, ing, fishing. Grand Hotel, finest in prov Send for booklet. F. C. WILSON, M

CAPE HOUSE QUE CANA

20 Mont Carmel.—Best locality. $1 to $2 per day. Special by week.

Acadia Seminary Hotel Lan Evan

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

The finest resort in Nova Scotia. 100 airy rooms; perfect sanitation; pure home cooking; superb view. Golf I Write for circulars. ROCKWELL CO., P

MYRTLE HOU

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

The best house in Digby. Golf Links for booklet. AUBREY BROWN, M

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED